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**—ATLANTIC EDITION—FIVE CENTS A COPY

Tower Views

by Clearway

Relief a Permanent Thing?

Pity the Judiciary Huddle

B. C. Gets a Yukon Glove

¶ **President Roosevelt** prepares to go fishing. A $1,500,000,000 relief budget, an economy drive, a Senate Judiciary Committee report, a series of rehearsals on the new Wagnerian collective bargaining motif, bob about on the Congressional waters. As his trolling spoon glimmers through the green waters, the conversational wash on Washington sands may take up the question of relief. Does the President's insistence on a large appropriation indicate that he is converted to the Harry Hopkinsonian view of a permanent relief policy, or is the billion-and-a-half budget a shrewd device of the Executive to curb extravagance?

¶ **The first question** involves the debatable theory of permanent technological unemployment. In a recent report of the WPA, it is estimated that even in the peak of prosperity, 4,000,000 workers are likely to be unemployed. But, somewhat discrediting these figures, a census of the jobless made by the National Association of Manufacturers places employment at approximately 11,000,000 persons today, which is 1 per cent higher than at the peak of the boom in 1929.

¶ **The Association reports** new jobs constantly being produced in laboratories, in research plants, and new industrial enterprises. It sizes up about this way: the coterie in Washington who have accepted the theory of lack as applied to employment still shiver from the depression and concern themselves about the jobs which labor may not have in the future; "self-centered" business men, confident of America's productivity, examine the theory of potential abundance and look to a future in which there might be plenty of jobs and plenty of opportunities.

¶ **America's conscience** has developed to a point where the public feels responsible for the underprivileged; and that is well. But business seems approaching a state which accepts the obligation of building a future wherein the individual will have opportunity to care for himself—and that is better.

¶ **With the radio** pros and cons of Attorney General Homer S. Cummings and New Hampshire Senator H. Styles Bridges still wavering in the ether, the Senate Judiciary Committee goes into a huddle over President Roosevelt's Supreme Court reorganization plan. Counting shin guards, so to speak, there appears to be a pretty even division in the line-up of the 18 members on both sides of the proposal. One can feel for the committee. Over its back snaps the Farley party whip; next to its ribs beats the patriot's fondness for tradition; in its ears ring echoes of assurances and warnings from both sides. Only by listening to the highest principles can the individual members expect to come out of the huddle with the proper signals.

¶ **British Columbia**, that rich empire within an empire, within a Dominion, reaches out its arms to embrace that rich, wild, gold-bearing territory to the north, known as the Yukon. Premier Pattullo announces that the Dominion Government has agreed to the plan of extending the borders of "B. C." to the Arctic Ocean. The dominion and provincial parliaments have yet to give their approval, but the likelihood of grave obstructions seems remote. British Columbia with this addition will rival in size the eastern Province of Quebec. It will have 207,076 square miles added to its area, and some 4000 to its population. Gold to the value of $190,000,000 has been produced from the area, which is still far from being exhausted. Certain agricultural products, forests, fishing, and game supply other revenues. British Columbia may get cold fingers from handling the territory, but it will likewise acquire the equivalent of warm fur gloves.

¶ **While floods roll** down the Thames River in Ontario, driving 6000 from their homes, and rivers in Pennsylvania and West Virginia threaten wide areas, the Interstate Committee on Flood Control makes its report to the National Rivers and Harbor Congress, urging a unified plan, freed from politics, which would keep the United States safe for river channels. The committee believes in striking while the oar is wet.

¶ **Austria is faced** with a grave decision since its Chancellor's recent unenthusiastic reception in Rome and German General Göring's expansive welcome there. Observers see two courses: an Austria-Hungary-Germany-Italy general staff with Austria within the Berlin-Rome orbit; or, an Austro-Hungarian accord with the Little and Balkan Entente countries, with a breeches buoy tossed to the Franco-British headlands. Her choice will reveal how much fleeting Austria will take for independence.

Province Grows

By a Staff Artist — THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Yukon-British Columbia

Map Shows Old Yukon Territory, Which British Columbia Is Arranging to Make Part of Its Provincial Domain

British Columbia Arranges to Annex Yukon Territory

VICTORIA, B. C., April 27 (Canadian Press)—Premier T. D. Pattullo announced yesterday that an agreement had been reached with the Dominion Government for the acquisition of the Yukon Territory by British Columbia.

The addition of the northern territory would make British Columbia the second largest province in Canada with an area of 579,706 square miles. The largest is Quebec, with an area of 706,834 square miles.

The Legislature of British Columbia will have to approve the acquisition before it is effected finally.

The Premier explained that "the Dominion has felt, and our Province has felt, that the interests of the Yukon might be better served if the territory were under provincial jurisdiction."

The Premier pointed out that the new British Columbia will extend to the Arctic Ocean.

In general, the terms are as follows:

1. The Federal Government will retain essential federal functions in the post office, national revenue, justice, Indian departments, in the same manner as these functions are at present discharged.

2. The Federal Government will pay to the province $125,000 a year for the next five years as a special grant to meet expenditures during the ensuing period.

3. Reservations will be made for the use of the Indian population, to be mutually agreed upon.

The Yukon territory, covering an area of 207,076 square miles, lies north of the Province of British Columbia and flanks Alaska. Its population in 1931 was 4230.

As a territory, its administration was carried on by the Dominion Government with a local government composed of a chief executive and an elective council of three members.

As a part of a Province, its administration will be carried on by the Provincial Government, which, like all Canadian provincial governments, has full powers to regulate its own local affairs and dispose of its revenues, provided there is no interference with the action and policy of the Central Government.

Basque Chief Urges Bilbao To Halt Rebels

BILBAO, Spain, April 27 (AP)—Juan Aguirre, President of the Basque Autonomous Province, urged a valiant stand today against the Insurgent onslaught on this northern city, declaring "we cannot hide the gravity of the situation."

Basque officials at the same time affirmed that the former Basque capital, Guernica, "no longer exists."

The historic town, about 20 miles northeast of Bilbao, is burning, they said, as a result of Insurgent market day bombardments which brought many fatalities.

Señor Aguirre summoned his Cabinet in an emergency meeting to consider measures for reorganizing Bilbao's own defense and enforcing discipline on its civilian population, swelled by war refugees to more than 400,000. Bilbao is capital of the Basque regional government and the last important stand of Government Spain in the northwest.

MADRID, April 27 (AP)—An armada of Government bombers raided insurgent lines today in an effort to silence the guns that have been continuously shelling Madrid for some days.

The Government air raid, however, failed to silence the insurgents' artillery. There was almost continuous bombardment during the morning.

HENDAYE, Franco Spanish border, April 27 (AP)—Insurgent vanguards were reported without official confirmation yesterday to have occupied the abandoned cities of Eibar and Durango, last important barriers to a great advance down the mountains on the Basque capital of Bilbao.

Both towns were evacuated and columns of smoke bore witness to the reported burning of Eibar, an important munitions center, by retreating government troops.

Americas Act To Retain Own Oil Resources

Bolivia Cancels Foreign Contracts—Buenos Aires Takes 'Gas' Monopoly

Move Is Spreading

BUENOS AIRES, Arg., April 27 (AP)—The official oil company "Yacimentos Petroliferos Fiscales," yesterday received a monopoly for gasoline sales in the city of Buenos Aires through a four-year contract signed with the municipality.

The municipal administration's action virtually shuts foreign-owned companies from the capital—the most lucrative market in Argentina.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SANTIAGO, Chile—The Bolivian Government has completed a triangle of South American oil "sensations" by announcing cancellation of the monopoly contract with the Standard Oil Company of Bolivia and that it will take charge of the business for State administration.

The Argentine Government recently expedited its oil nationalization policy to the prejudice of established Anglo-American interests—the Standard Oil and Shell-Mex affiliations. The same foreign companies in Chile are also menaced by a government monopoly decree, which has yet to be signed by President Alessandri. It remains "pending."

The Bolivian Government's decree, according to information from La Paz, rescinds all the existing concessions to the Standard Oil Company of Bolivia, owing to alleged frauds committed against the State. Action is based on charges that the company produced and exported oil to Argentina without payment of legal dues. The company's properties, apparently, have passed to the administration of the State Oil Company which was organized Dec. 21 last.

The actual motives of the cancellation decree have yet to be fathomed. It is difficult to give credence to the charge that foreign capital would be identified with the clandestine exportation of oil to the prejudice of the national treasury, much less to the fantastic "secret pipe-line" under the Bermejo River of which so much has been heard in the La Paz press.

Persecution Is Denied

The Bolivian Minister in Washington has assured the American Government that this is no case of persecution of United States capital. The only remaining explanation is that the decree is in line with the nationalization policy that is popular with all Latin American governments and that any collision with alien interests helps to divert public opinion at a time when the revolutionary administration has its hands full with serious internal problems resulting from the disillusionment of the Chaco war.

The recent Argentine oil deal, whereby the Standard Company agreed to sell out its interests in that county for about $31,000.000 (the exact sum to be fixed by a mixed commission) was declared off when Standard rescinded the contract because Congress failed to ratify the contract by Jan. 31.

There was a clause which enabled the company to take this action, but, in calling off the deal, the Government was informed that the offer, or others, would be considered when Congress was prepared to give consideration to the matter.

The Government company which is aiming to nationalize and monopolize the industry is known as the Y. P. F.—Yacimientos Petroliferos Fiscales. Government enterprise in Bolivia works under the same Y. P. F label.

Trend to Nationalization

Foreign companies operating in Argentina have been faced with a growing trend toward nationalization of the oil industry for several years. The Government barred private development of all the most promising oil lands, declaring these part of the national reserve. Official favoritism toward the Y. P. F., the system of import licenses virtually controlled by that state company and the increasing restrictions on private competition undoubtedly forced the Standard to consider the sale of its business.

This includes all its Argentine marketing organization properties in the producing areas of Salta and Neuquen, the Campana refinery on the Parana River, and topping and cracking plants at Plaza Huincal Embarcacion and Bahia Blanca Although Standard has exercised its right to rescind the sale, due to congressional delay altering the situation to the company's disadvantage, there is nothing to prevent the offer being repeated on similar conditions when the Legislature meets to consider the question again.

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Truce Called in Shoe Strike; Cannery Dispute Is Settled; Industry and the Wagner Act

Curb on Union's Power and Impartial Stand Are Sought

By Frederick W. Carr

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

DETROIT, April 27 — An enormous labor power due to have commensurate influence on prices and on living standards has been created by government through the National Labor Relations Act, and now this unique power must be regulated in the public interest by amendments of the new law, it is the considered viewpoint of automobile executives and of industrial executives generally.

From the background of the automobile strikes, the greatest manufacturing struggle of this period, motor officials have developed definite conceptions of how the Wagner Act should be amended.

As it stands, the law is partial and one-sided, according to industry's unanimous charge.

The wish for controls on labor's unprecedented dominion, which is current in the automobile industry, is deemed expressive of a rising demand common throughout industrial management.

Need for Changes Seen

Doubtless, however, organized labor will find much to resist in proposed additions to the law supported by business executives.

But changes in the labor law are justified by the tremendous change in labor relations, according to the following estimate of the new situ-

(Continued on Page 4, Column 4)

Sit-Down Strikers Are Evicted by Police in Detroit

Labor developments summarized:

With the approval of shoe manufacturers in the Lewiston-Auburn area in Maine, two trials of C. I. O. leaders for strike activities were postponed as a Federal mediator brought both parties together in a "preliminary conference." In effect, a truce was declared during which the manufacturers relaxed their earlier refusal to negotiate.

Gov. Frank Merriam of California announced settlement of the Stockton cannery strike with union recognition granted to the Cannery Workers' Union.

Police evicted 300 sit-down strikers from the Parke Davis pharmaceutical plant at Detroit.

Gov. Philip La Follette summoned representatives of the Wisconsin Federation of Labor to confer with the three members of the new state board which will administer the Wisconsin labor relations law. He indicated that C. I. O. officials will also be asked to present their views.

The C. I. O. drive to organize the southern textile industry was "in full swing," said A. Steve Nance, C. I. O. official in charge of that territory.

Officials of the railway labor brotherhoods and the operating companies at New York expressed satisfaction over the naming of a investigation committee by President Roosevelt yesterday. Under terms of the national railway act, a strike is illegal for 60 days.

Additional details on shoe strike: Page

New Deal Plans Full Control Of Hours and Wage

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, April 27—The Administration wishes and intends to write its own wages and hours regulation program, and hence is requesting the sidetracking of other bills with this purpose.

Whether this means that all wages and hours legislation must be deferred until after action on the Supreme Court reorganization plan, or whether it means that Administration leaders have not yet completed drafting their program, is not clear today. But President Roosevelt's intention to block any alternative legislation until his own program is ready was made apparent yesterday when the Miller-Tydings price agreement bill was ordered set aside in the House.

Strong reports are about in well-informed circles that the Administration is nearly ready with its own program for the establishment of federal boards with authority to supervise the business and the labor ends of wages and hours. Other ac-

(Continued on Page 4, Column 5)

Motorboat Ousts Royal Oarsmen On King's River Trip

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, April 27—An historic custom was revived today when King George and Queen Elizabeth made a river passage in State from Westminster to Greenwich, to open the new National Maritime Museum. They did not, however, use the historic craft propelled by 12 royal watermen, but a new motor-driven barge.

Since the colorful days of the Tudors, the Stuarts and the Hanovers, when the Thames was rich in the pageantry of royalty, the custom for the Sovereign to travel by water has been in disuse.

The King and Queen traveled the route that was the royal route when Greenwich Hospital was a palace, and Anne Boleyn sailed up in a fantastic procession from Greenwich to the Tower of London for her coronation.

The National Maritime Museum, which King George opened, is described here as containing "the finest collection of maritime antiquities and pictures in the world." It is a treasure house of fine memories of an inland people's sea history. Among the relics it contains are John Harrison's first chronometer, dated 1735, claimed to have been the first machine ever made to keep really accurate time at sea; and Captain Cook's compass.

A model of Queen Anne's river barge in the new museum helps to stress the difference between the royal progress on the Thames in earlier centuries and today's perhaps equally historic journey. Queen Anne's barge was in the customary line of Thames pageantry, beautifully carved, somewhat resembling the barges of Roman emperors, and rowed by 10 oarsmen dressed in red breeches, white shirts and black caps with gold peaks.

The new royal barge, used today for the first time by the present King, is a dignified but essentially modern craft, triple-screwed, streamlined, and painted green. The barge is capable of 26 knots, and instead of the gold and crimson and purple decorations of previous barges it declares the dignity of highly varnished mahogany, white enamel, fine leather and shining cromium-plated steel.

Lehman Rejects N. Y. Bills Aimed At Fusion Forces

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ALBANY, N. Y., April 27—With the notation "not approved" for each, Gov. Herbert H. Lehman returned to the lawmakers today the portfolio of election bills which organization Democrats rushed through both houses last week without a quorum as a preventive to Tammany defeat in the forthcoming New York City mayoralty election.

While the proposed changes in the law would have had permanent effect, the heavy restrictions they placed on independent and critical minorities would have seriously obstructed any Fusion movement such as wrested the city hall from machine control four years ago, and so great was the citizen opposition to them that the Governor prefaced his decision with a public hearing last week.

His veto today was fully documented in each instance with memoranda to the general effect that the proposed legislation was clearly against public interest, and that he considered it his duty to safeguard the rights of minorities by rejecting it.

With regard to the bills, the Governor took the following position:

1. That the bill requiring certificates of first nominations by a new party be filed not later than the fifth Tuesday before the primary election "would work a hardship on a new party, which would be required to choose its candidate finally and irrevocably several weeks in advance of that of the old parties."

2. That the bill disqualifying a person from signing a petition for an independent nomination if he voted at a primary where a candidate was nominated for the same office "would seriously curtail the opportunity for independent nominations," because fraud and dishonesty in this connection could "not be cured by provisions of law that make such action harder," and because it was "sound and prudent" to have an election system which opens ample opportunity to voters who honestly and sincerely desire to sponsor and support independent nominees for public office.

3. That the bill markedly increasing the number of signatures on "independent nominations" "might work a great hardship."

4. That the bill relating to independent nominations by public petition, "because of the large number of signatures required, would make it substantially impossible for any independent group ever to file a complete ticket on a state-wide or city-wide basis."

Republican politicians had joined with Democrats to set up this legislative barrier to minorities which was generally interpreted as a deliberate effort to make things easier for the machines and harder for independent vot. s.

Its Democratic sponsor, Senator Julius S. Berg, of New York City, frankly stated the bills were for the purpose of putting a monkey wrench in the fusion machinery now being set up to re-elect Mayor LaGuardia.

The other two bills of the series were still being deliberated by the Governor today. Neither of them had the important bearing of these four on the New York City mayoralty battle.

Women Press Right to Work Although Wed

Federated Clubs Ask Aid of President to That End —Find Need Vital

Debate Court Plan

By Marjorie Shuler

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

TULSA, Okla., April 27—While the dust mantles Tulsa in a thick haze, the annual council meeting of the General Federation of Women's Clubs, in session here, is trying to strike through the fog surrounding the right of women to work.

President Roosevelt has been asked to initiate through the federal women's bureau, a federal investigation of how married women can add to the family income without hurt to regular men and women wage earners, without hurt to the home and with a resultant increase in goods and services for general distribution.

President Roosevelt's reply, read to the convention by the national president, Mrs. Roberta Campbell Lawson of Tulsa, includes the statement:

"I am in complete sympathy with the suggestions outlined in your letter and share with you real interest and concern in the working out of the problem."

Mrs. Lawson's letter to President Roosevelt declared that the question is not one of relief but of economic adjustment between the nation's need for more goods and services and the capacity of women to contribute to these needs and thereby win compensation for themselves. Invention and the new economic order have lifted household drudgery from the shoulders of homemakers, her letter pointed out, but in turn demands have been made upon them for continued contribution to family support in terms of cash.

Need For Women to Work

"Neither now nor in the discernable future," Mrs. Lawson's letter read, "can the earnings of the head of the average family support its adult women in idleness. Hundreds of thousands of families are without any able-bodied, wage-earning men and there are uncounted hundreds of women whose household duties are over but who are mature and still vigorous and whose need for self-support is still stark and stubborn reality.

"How, without disrupting labor standards can these women be so retained as to insure them decent living in the ranks of the nation's self-respecting producing and servicing citizens?

"There are nearly 4,000,000 homemakers among the 11,000,000 women breadwinners and the proportion of married women engaged in outside occupations has more than doubled in the last few years."

The federation has chosen the women's bureau as the proper agency to make the survey because the organization 16 years ago took a leading part in persuading Congress to set up the bureau as a means of increasing employment opportunities for women.

Wishes Extended Aid

The letter stated that "never in the history of our national life has it been as important as now under the new economic order that the mandate to the bureau be carried out under conditions that will insure your active and effective support."

The federation wants to see the bureau call to it's aid in making the investigation, bureaus in other federal departments concerned with problems of child care, home management, vocational training

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News Distortion Charged in Suit Against Gibbons

NEW YORK, April 27 (AP)—A suit against Floyd Gibbons, foreign correspondent and radio commentator, for $250,000 damages was in the courts today, involving the question of dramatization of news events on the air. The plaintiff is Charles Locke, news and radio script writer, who charged his reputation as a careful workman was damaged by Mr. Gibbons during a radiocast from Station WLW in Cincinnati last January.

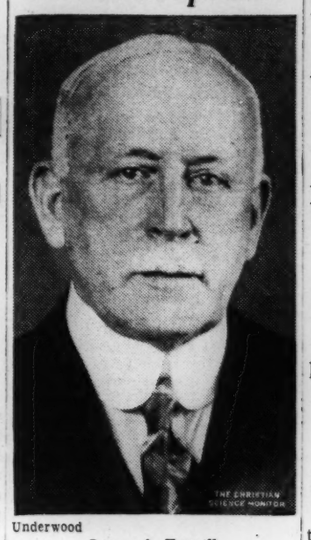
Mr. Gibbons, the complaint alleged, at that time distorted and dramatized a radio script Mr. Locke had written covering the Ohio flood story, and deliberately interpolated "improper and misleading" statements "for the purpose of making melodramatic situations and falsely indicating that sensational happenings were taking place at the scene of the broadcast."

The suit was disclosed yesterday when Leo P. Dorsey, appearing as counsel for Mr. Gibbons, moved its dismissal before Supreme Court Justice Ferdinand Pecora, who reserved decision.

Mr. Locke charged Mr. Gibbons distorted his manuscript by radiocasting that he was reading by the light of a railroad lantern, whereas he actually was reading by the "customary" electric light; that he (Mr. Gibbons) could hear the roar of water through Cincinnati streets, "whereas, in truth and fact, no roar of water existed at that time and Mr. Gibbons produced the noises heard by the audience through sound effects in the studio."

Mr. Gibbons also used actors, Mr. Locke charged, making it appear on the air he was interviewing flood refugees in distress.

Chamber Speaker



Underwood

James A. Farrell

Former Chairman of United States Steel Corporation, Who Spoke Before Chamber of Commerce of the United States

Interlocking Pact System Looms In Brussels Parley

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BRUSSELS, April 27—The British Foreign Secretary, Anthony Eden, successfully wound up his talks here today by obtaining precise written assurances that the Belgian Government will not conclude with Germany any bilateral pact incompatible with Belgium's obligations under the Covenant of the League of Nations.

From his two days' conversations in Brussels with Premier Paul van Zeeland and Foreign Minister Paul Spaak—and especially from his conference this morning attended by permanent officials of both the British and Belgian Foreign Offices—Mr. Eden, the Monitor learns on highest authority, takes back to London with him a formal promise that Belgium remains loyal to the League and will not abandon collective security in exchange for a separate German non-aggression accord.

To Re-Enforce Peace

The official communiqué emphasizing "particularly the cordial atmosphere" of the Anglo-Belgian talks and "great concordance of viewpoint" was issued at the conclusion of the conversations today. These, it is stated, were concerned chiefly with the "re-enforcement of peace in Europe, notably by an elaboration of a new security pact for Western Europe."

Thus a new arrangement to replace the Locarno Treaty may quite possibly take the form of an interlocking network of non-aggression pacts, it is authoritatively understood. The Anglo-Belgian discussions, however, have made it clear that these pacts, although they may be bilateral, must not be concluded outside the League, as Germany appears to desire, but must be in conformity with the obligations laid down in Article XVI of the League Covenant.

In these circumstances, it is not now thought likely that the Reich will make a separate declaration on Belgian independence analogous to the recent Franco-British statement. This possibility still exists, however, if Germany is willing to take account of Belgium's membership in the League.

The general impression here is that the ground has been cleared for further negotiations, and that, although these diplomatic efforts may be lengthy and difficult, there is no reason to despair of their ultimate success.

Preliminary Efforts

The prospects of "increased economic collaboration between nations" which had been envisaged in Mr. Eden's last night's address are also believed to have been furthered somewhat by the talks between the British Foreign Secretary and Premier van Zeeland concerning the latter's investigation of the possibility for success of an economic conference.

Maurice Frère, whom Premier van Zeeland has charged with the preliminary stages of the latter mission, leaves Brussels for Berlin this week, "definitely optimistic." His conversations in London and Paris, it is learned, were "distinctly encouraging" and permit his approaching the two most delicate capitals concerned—Berlin and Rome—with at least a modest measure of promising material on which to work.

It is felt that both Dr. van Zeeland and M. Frère are anticipating being able to bring to President Roosevelt in Washington next June the economic basis of that "more positive program" which Mr. Eden said yesterday "must be found, if the world is to pass from a period of avoiding war to one of creating peace."

Imperial Airways Plans Coronation Flight to America

ST. JOHN'S, N. F., April 27 (CP Cable)—Imperial Airways, first experimental trans-Atlantic flight in preparation for a regular air service between Europe and America, will probably be made during Coronation Week, it is learned here.

Secretary Fraser of Newfoundland Postal Telegraphs said that all arrangements for the take-off had been completed. The final decision as to whether it would take place during Coronation Week depended on weather and ice conditions on this side of the Atlantic.

Farrell Urges Anglo-U.S. Pact To Boom Trade

Former Steel Head Sees World Benefit in Unity of Policies

Talks to Chamber

New England Council Leader Demands Genuine Trial of Wagner Act

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, April 27 — World trade revival will be facilitated enormously if the United States and Great Britain can bring their commercial policies into alignment at this juncture of international recovery, James A. Farrell, chairman of the National Foreign Trade Council and former president of the United States Steel Corporation, told a group discussing "world trade outlook" at the Chamber of Commerce of the United States annual convention here today.

Giving wholehearted supported to the Hull program of lowering tariff barriers, and pointing out that Great Britain and Canada are now the leading markets of the United States, Mr. Farrell virtually made a plea to Great Britain to adjust its commercial policies in the direction of a trade pact with the United States on similar or corresponding terms to the United States-Canadian trade agreement.

Asks Closer Alignment

"It would be of the utmost consequence to the future of international trade in general were Great Britain, in her trade relations with the United States, to align its foreign commercial policy more closely to that of America," declared Mr. Farrell.

The Farrell statement was only one of the high lights of the first full day of the twenty-fifth anniversary convention of the big chamber. The keynote speech was made by Harper Sibley, president of the organization. At half a dozen round tables specific subjects, from conservation to insurance problems, were discussed.

Attracting wide attention was the speech of James M. Hook of New Haven, Conn., president of the New England council, attacking the Wagner Labor Act as one-sided, and voicing the flat opinion that, "such an act cannot long stand."

He called on labor to help revise the law in the interest of what he considered greater fairness, and in the meantime urged tolerant effort to make the law work.

"The trouble with the Wagner bill," said Mr. Hook, "is that it assumes the employer in every case is not only as strong and able a bargainer as the majority of his employees but also as his employees and the Federal Government combined. It defines the rights of employees but provides no penalties if they are exceeded. It prescribes penalties for employers for not recognizing these employee rights, but omits giving the employers any rights for themselves. Such an act cannot long stand. Ultimately, it must be amended so as to penalize excesses on both sides. Employees cannot be given the right to bargain collectively and at the same time be permitted to hold the threat of economic death over the employer if he does not accept their terms. Bargaining is no longer such if the free exercise of the will of any one of the bargainers is thwarted by fear or threat of reprisals."

Mr. Hook is believed to speak for a large section of chamber membership and a drive from the present convention to revise the Wagner law is confidently anticipated.

Mr. Hook coupled his attack with a warning to employers that "any plant that is not truly endeavoring to bring its work week down to approximately 40 hours is storing up trouble for itself later."

Talk of Amendment

John D. Black of Chicago, member of Silas Strawn's law firm, charged the Wagner Act was "likely to enlarge the extent of federal regulation of business" which he said the Chamber of Commerce had "rightly" opposed for years, asserted that it might make for "bigger and better strikes," and attacked the "one-sidedness of the law."

"There is already talk," he continued, "of an amendment to the law to impose upon labor and labor unions responsibilities of like kind as those now imposed by it upon employers. . . . There will be, for there should be, a real movement to make the law more fair."

Mr. Sibley, in his keynote address, pledged full support of the chamber to the Roosevelt economy drive and gave what appeared to be an oblique reference to the New Deal when he reviewed the changes which 25 years have brought to government. President Taft, he pointed out, was "struggling for efficiency and economy" when the chamber was organized, at a time when federal expenditures were $900,000,000 a year. Today, he recalled, they are $7,800,000,000. Back in 1912 federal civil service rolls held only 370,000; today the number is 800,000. In 1912, the national debt was $900,000,000. On June 30, said Mr. Sibley, it will be more than $35,000,000,000.

In pledging support to Mr. Roosevelt's economy drive, Mr. Sibley added, "in the early days the chamber and its whole membership supported the President of the United States in his efforts to cut down expenditures. I am certain there will be like response on the part of every one of up to the efforts being made

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Demand for Flood Control Grows as Relief Mobilizes

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, April 27—New demands for permanent flood protection from the Atlantic to the Pacific swelled today as President Roosevelt mobilized emergency relief to meet the second flood crisis within the last four months.

Federal relief agencies were given full authority to combat distress from high waters along Ohio River tributaries as President Roosevelt prepared to leave for a fishing cruise off the coast of Texas.

By coincidence, the National Rivers and Harbors Congress was holding its annual convention in the Capital. Moved by reports of rising spring floods and memories of January devastation, members of Congress and conservationists from many sections of the country demanded that funds be immediately appropriated to carry out the flood control act of 1936. To date only $6,000,000 from relief funds has been spent on the $310,000,000 program authorized in this act.

Describing the 1936 act as a "dead letter on the statute books," Senator John H. Overton (D) of Louisiana, president of the Mississippi Valley Flood Commission, inquired, "Why all this lethargy and inactivity?" If the projects authorized by Congress are impractical and unworkable, then it should be advised, he contended.

Urges Wide Program

A similar plea was made by Senator Allen J. Ellender (D) of Louisiana, who said it is unfortunate that Congress waits to prevent floods after devastation has taken place. He urged that advocates of reservoirs and reforestation compose their differences and work together for a comprehensive flood control program.

Demands for flood prevention appropriations continued in spite of an admonition from William B. Bankhead, Speaker of the House, yesterday, that it is going to be impossible for Congress to be as liberal in its flood control appropriations for the next two or three years as it has been in the past.

The flooding of thousands of acres and homes in his Missouri district to save the city of Cairo, Ill., from floodwaters that fell in New York and Idaho convinced him that flood control is a federal and not a local matter, Representative Zimmerman (D) told the Congress.

Describing present federal flood control plans as "asleep," Representative Zimmerman held that "money spent for flood control is money spent for economy." The least Congress can do, he said, is to earmark a part of relief funds for flood control.

New York State has twice appropriated funds for participation in a federal flood control program, but is waiting with "some trepidation" for a substantial federal appropriation sufficient to enable the United States corps of engineers to carry out the 1936 flood control program. Ogden J. Ross, chairman of the New York State Flood Control Commission, declared.

Relief Chiefs Called

President Roosevelt called to the White House today the heads of the American Red Cross, the Army, the Coast Guard, the WPA and the public health service to map plans for flood relief. This same group directed operations in the Ohio and Mississippi River valleys earlier in the year.

This group, composed of Admiral Cary T. Grayson, Gen. Malin Craig, Harry L. Hopkins, Rear Admiral R. R. Waesche, and Surgeon General Thomas Parran Jr., is invested with full authority to take any steps necessary to meet the flood emergency in the President's absence during the next two weeks.

In a message to the rivers and harbors convention yesterday, the President said that the "flood in the Ohio Valley this year has emphasized the necessity of planned control of our waterways, not only to protect our communities from the hazards of flood waters, but also to insure the proper utilization of our water resources for the benefit of the public at large."

C. I. O. Moves on Shipyard

BATH, Maine, April 26 (AP)—A Committee for Industrial Organization move to unionize Maine's largest shipyard impended today in this Kennebec River city, famous for ships since square-rigger days.

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President Leaves Wrangle on Court For Trip to South

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, April 27—President Roosevelt sets forth tonight on his second vacation trip in as many months, thus displaying with renewed emphasis the "sit-tight" attitude which he is showing toward the Supreme Court fight in the Senate.

Having returned early this month from a fortnight's sojourn at Warm Springs, Ga., the President is leaving shortly after midnight tonight for six days of tarpon fishing in the Gulf of Mexico, mostly off the Texas Coast. En route, he will pause briefly in Mississippi and Louisiana, and on the way back will spend a couple of days with his second son, Elliot Roosevelt, at Forth Worth, Texas.

The President will be all day tomorrow en route to New Orleans, and on arriving there Thursday spends three and a half hours, leaving in the afternoon abroad his "yacht," the U. S. S. Potomac, for the tarpon fishing grounds. The Potomac, a former hydrographic vessel, has made the venturesome voyage from Chesapeake Bay to the Gulf, and is all ready to accommodate the President, who uses it on his short cruises from Washington.

Only his military and naval aides, his physician, and Secret Service men will accompany the President on his fishing cruise, although a considerable White House staff is to set up temporary offices at Galveston.

The cruise will last only until Monday, when the President is to land at Galveston, proceed to Houston, visit Texas A. and M. College near by, and then spend Monday night and Tuesday at his son's home.

These trips have a perceptible effect on Congress, where they reveal an insouciant President, letting his Supreme Court plan find its own way through the pitfalls of the judiciary committee.

C. I. O. Claims Victory In Southern Factory

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

McCOLL, S. C.—Employees of the McColl and Bennettsville cotton mill have signed up 95 per cent with the Textile Workers Organizing Committee of the C. I. O., thereby designating the Lewis organization as their representatives in collective bargaining, union officials reported.

Myles Horton is directing the unionization line-up. A representative of the C. I. O. is coming here shortly to represent the employees in drawing up a union contract.

Mine Union Reaches Accord in Virginia

RICHMOND, Va., April 27—George Esser, secretary of the Virginia Soft Coal Producers Association announced an agreement had been reached with the United Mine Workers of America which has sent 7500 southwest Virginia bituminous miners back to work early this week.

Mr. Esser announced the agreement conforms in all particulars to the general bituminous agreement signed in New York, April 2, with an added clause that the U. M. W. A. promised not to enter into agreements giving better terms to neighboring competitive districts.

Union Makes Demands On New York Subway

NEW YORK, April 27 (AP)—Announcing it represented a majority of the employees of the city-owned independent subway system, the Transport Workers Union announced yesterday it had served notice upon the Board of Transportation for recognition as the sole collective bargaining agency for 4000 men.

The LaGuardia administration has said it wouldn't oppose unionization of the subway employees.

Salary increases amounting to $1,200,000 a year became effective on the city lines yesterday.

Bridge Turns Pawnshop

SAN FRANCISCO (AP) — The giant San Francisco-Oakland Bay Bridge finds itself involuntarily in the pawnshop business. Forgetful motorists who drive up to the toll gates without money have deposited a wide assortment of watches, tiepins, spotlights and spare tires. Each one receives a receipt which serves as a pawn ticket. Most of the pledges are redeemed.

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NEW YORK

'The Great Commoner'

Rudulph Evans, Sculptor

William Jennings Bryan

Statue of "Cross of Gold" Democratic Presidential Nominee Dedicated in Hall of Statuary in the National Capitol at Washington

Bryan's Reputation at Peak On Day Statue Is Dedicated

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, April 27—Not for a long generation, in the judgment of history scholars, has the reputation of William Jennings Bryan stood so high as it does now, 20 years after American entry into the World War which he opposed. Today, the "Great Commoner's" statue was placed with all honors in Statuary Hall at the Capitol.

A steady enhancement in Mr. Bryan's standing has taken place in the last four or five years. The internal policies of the New Deal have followed many trails blazed by Populism in the 'nineties. Even the doctrine of free silver took on new vitality under the New Deal. Bryan as a crusader for the masses discovered the "forgotten man" early in his career, and his battles though in political opposition are now recognized as having had a profound influence in forcing progressivism on the administrations of the day.

Even more strikingly, however, it is Bryan the peacemaker, who is remembered in these days of world crisis. In his only major public office, as Secretary of State, the Nebraskan labored and finally took the bitter road of resignation because of his devotion to peace.

The 30 arbitration treaties that Mr. Bryan negotiated with as many nations are still monuments to pacification. But his ardent devotion to neutrality, his desire to keep the United States free and clear from the European conflict, brings Mr. Bryan into the public eye today.

Ahead of His Time

As documents of the State Department have been published covering his period, as studies of "The Road to War" are made, it is clear that William Jennings Bryan stood in 1914 and 1915 for the policies toward which American majorities seem to tend today. For the moment, at least, his position has been strongly vindicated by public opinion.

It is likely, therefore, that the ultimate verdict of history will not be so harsh toward Bryan as was the immediate verdict of his contemporaries. The judgment which is quite generally accepted today was put into words by Willis J. Abbot, then editor-in-chief of The Christian Science Monitor, as early as 1925, when he wrote: "Knowing his life as I have . . . I am unable to see in it anything of waste and tragedy. For from his earliest entrance upon public life William Jennings Bryan was his own man and none others. He preached and fought for his honest convictions and steadily refused to champion issues which his mind condemned.

"He rejected, even brusquely, offers of powerful aid based upon his acceptance of political policies repugnant to him. . . ."

Nowadays, praise of Bryan's policies is heard widely. It is epitomized in the placing of his monument in Statuary Hall. With the unveiling of the Bryan statue today, there is also being unveiled that of a former political opponent, another Nebraskan, J. Sterling Morton, Secretary of the Interior in Cleveland's cabinet. Morton blocked Bryan's election as a delegate to the Chicago convention in 1896, when the "great commoner" made the famous "Crown of Thorns" speech that won for him the presidential nomination.

Predicted His Nomination

Bryan was born at Salem, Ill. on March 19, 1860. He made a small reputation as a Democratic member of the House of Representatives, but was still practically unknown when three days before the Chicago convention of 1896 he said to a friend: "You may laugh, but I think I have a speech that if I can deliver will make me the nominee of the convention."

The speech was delivered, became one of the American classics, and pushed the Democratic Party along the road of progressivism which later found form in Woodrow Wilson's new freedom and Franklin D. Roosevelt's New Deal.

Mr. Bryan was the Democratic nominee in 1896, 1900 and 1908. In 1912, he dictated the party platform and was influential in bringing about the nomination of Woodrow Wilson. As Secretary of State in the Wilson Cabinet, he had a brief tenure—only until June 8, 1915, when he resigned as a protest against Wilson's policy on the Lusitania sinking and the World War, but this brief period has been important in turning his laurels green.

A fervent crusader for prohibition, Mr. Bryan was influential in passage of the Eighteenth Amendment. In 1925, acting as assistant to the prosecutor in the trial of a Dayton, Tenn., schoolteacher accused of teaching evolution, he passed on. But the "Great Commoner's" place in American history is secure.

Wooden Bridges to Go

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

REGINA, Sask.—Hundreds of the wooden bridges along highways of the Province will be replaced by newer structures, and most of the highways of the Province will receive re-conditioning this year, the first time in several years, it was announced by C. M. Dunn, Provincial Minister of Highways, in the Legislature recently.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

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Entered at second class rates at the Post Office at Boston, Mass., U. S. A. Acceptance for mailing at a special rate of postage provided for in section 1103, Act of Oct. 3, 1917, authorized on July 11, 1918.

Flood Conditions Reported in Five States and Canada

By the Associated Press

American and Canadian Red Cross officials stood guard today as rivers in five states and the Province of Ontario swelled to near-flood stages and in some cases flowed into riverside communities. Several points reported that the water had begun to recede, and forecasters expected little serious damage.

At Washington, Rear Admiral Cary T. Grayson, chairman of the Red Cross, summarizing latest developments, said the situation was "pretty well in hand all along the line."

Walter J. Moxom, weather bureau meteorologist, reported rivers were falling generally with expected crests far below previous floods.

London, Ont., was particularly hard hit, as the highest Thames water in 40 years poured over a breakwater and forced the evacuation of 6000 persons. But the crest had passed by today.

In Pennsylvania

Less serious was the situation at Johnstown, Penna., the historic "Flood City," where the rivers receded with the water lapping through downtown streets. In the neighborhood city of Pittsburgh merchants of low-lying streets replaced flood gates and sand bag barriers removed after the January flood, as flood waters again flowed into the "golden triangle."

From Wheeling, W. Va., word was received that that city's third serious flood in 13 months would affect 1000 families. A thousand cots and blankets were immediately dispatched from Memphis to Wheeling.

Residents of crowded Wheeling Island in the middle of the Ohio River prepared to leave their homes quickly, if necessary, after receiving warnings that the river would go from nine to 12 feet above a 36-foot flood stage.

Less Alarm

Down river from Wheeling there was less alarm, although thousands of Ohio valley residents, many of whose homes still show the marks of the January deluge, watched the slow rise of the river.

East Liverpool faced a shutdown of its pottery industry as the river climbed, and at Steubenville it was feared the Ohio would reach 40 feet, five feet above the stage where steel mills must be closed.

The weather bureau at Cincinnati, which had its worst flood in history three months ago, said the waters would probably be absorbed in the broadening Ohio before they reached the Queen City.

The weather bureau said western Pennsylvania had 5.16 inches of rain since the first of the month, a 26-year record for April. The disastrous flood of March, 1936, came after a rainfall of 5.88 inches, which carried with it a winter's accumulation of melting snow.

Coincident with the widespread preparations against a repetition of the flood disaster which cost the Ohio valley an estimated $400,000,000 and many fatalities last January, Maj. Gen. Edward M. Markham, chief of army engineers, told the Rivers and Harbors Congress in Washington yesterday that January's floods indicated the need for a system of reservoirs. He said piecemeal protection would prove more costly in the long run.

'Merry-Go-Round' Music Of Better Grade Sought

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., April 27 (AP)—The cultural program of the National Federation of Music Clubs was widened yesterday to include "better music for merry-go-rounds" as a summer objective. "Merry-go-rounds," said a resolution adopted by the federation's junior conference, "play an inferior grade of jazz which is destroying the musical ideals of young America." The resolution pledged efforts to better the standards of the musical accompaniments in the nation's amusement parks. Just how the improvement is to be accomplished was left to the individual clubs.

Music as a cure for crime was suggested by Geoffrey O'Hara New York educator. "More music would mean fewer murders," he said. "It is a well-known fact that 6 per cent of those people in our jails never have known a note of music. Cultivate our youth to enjoy music and take their minds off gangsters."

Georgia Senator Upholds Independence of Courts

MOULTRIE, Ga., April 27 (AP)—United States Senator Walter George said yesterday, "The doctrine of division and separation of political powers, whether in state or national government, is vitally necessary to the preservation of human liberty." The senior Georgia Senator, addressing a Confederate Memorial Day audience, declared:

"We will do wrong if we do not uphold the Executive in the exercise of every power given him by the people; we will do wrong if we do not uphold the legislative branch of the Government in the exercise of every power which we have given it; and we will do an equal wrong and the consequences will be irreparable if we do not uphold the judicial branch in the rightful exercise of every power which we have bestowed upon it."

Newark Star Eagle Signs Newspaper Guild Contract

NEWARK, N. J., April 27 (AP)—signing of a contract between the Newark Newspaper Guild and the Newark Star Eagle, a Paul Block newspaper, was announced today.

The agreement fixed minimum editorial staff salaries and provides a five-day, 40-hour week, compensation for overtime, no discrimination against Guild members, and dismissal bonuses ranging up to 24 weeks' salary for 15 years' service. No provision was made for a preferential shop.

Court Plan Study Is Begun By Senate Judiciary Group

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, April 27—The Senate Judiciary Committee today started its long awaited executive consideration of the President's Supreme Court plan with the issue still wavering in the balance up to the last minute, and the rival radio appeals of Homer S. Cummings, Attorney General, and Senator H. Styles Bridges (R) of New Hampshire still figuratively ringing in its ears.

The latest 5-4 Supreme Court decision has once more added fuel to the discussion which has burned brighter in Washington than any other matter during this whole long winter, and the rumors of modification, change and compromise now shift about the capital like preelection reports. Congress still dallies in its legislative program and shows no sign of getting down to active business until the court matter is out of the way.

From the Administration point of view, the Cummings speech last night was one of the most important yet delivered, and in most aspects it was a direct reply to Mr. Chief Justice Hughes, whose declaration that the court increase would interfere with judicial efficiency was one of the most effective arguments in six weeks of hearings. Mr. Cummings again and again cited the comment of the Chief Justice by name and attempted to meet his points one by one.

To begin with, Mr. Hughes had declared the separation of the court into two parts or panels might be unconstitutional.

"This," said Mr. Cummings, "is a patent begging of the question, for no one authority, so far as I am aware, has advanced any such idea." What was proposed, Mr. Cummings said, was for the enlarged court to set up a "rotating quorum" leaving other judges free to write opinions or examine applications for review.

Mr. Cummings declared that "because retirement is voluntary the judges themselves exercise great control over the personnel of the various courts since they may withhold their retirement until a President to their liking occupies the White House. The courts may thus 'pack' themselves."

"During the last four years every essential measure the Government has had to be called upon to defend has had to be submitted to a court of nine with four votes lost to it in advance," he charged.

Senator Bridges took the contrary view in the final round-up prior to the committee's meeting today and called the move tending to a dictatorship. The attack by the Republican presages the expected attack of John D. M. Hamilton, chairman of the Republican National Committee, who has just announced four radio speeches, apparently ending the long sequence of the Republicans in national matters.

Senator Bridges charged Mr. Roosevelt was trying to "legislate democracy out of existence." He charged that "American constitutional democracy" was being attacked on two fronts, one through the judicial measure, the other through the Government' fiscal policies. The latter, he declared, have "brought about a financial crisis sufficient to challenge the stability and integrity of the Government."

In the Senate Judiciary Committee the first move was an effort to separate the President's court reorganization plan into two parts, that dealing with the lower courts and that dealing with the Supreme Court. The first part is not highly controversial. Talk of compromise within the committee sets the limit of additional Supreme Court judges at four to two, rather than at six urged by the President. Generally, talk of a constitutional amendment of some sort is linked with the "compromise," either setting an age limit for compulsory judicial retirement or making the amending process easier. To date the Administration has shown no sign of yielding from its original demands.

'Tampering' Charged In Parker Case Jury

NEWARK, N. J., April 27 (AP)—A charge of attempted tampering with members of the jury panel was made at the opening today of the trial of Ellis H. Parker and his son, Ellis Jr., on charges of conspiracy in the Paul H. Wendel kidnap-torture case—a sequel of the Lindbergh kidnaping.

United States Attorney John J. Quinn said a grand jury would be asked to investigate the statement of a member of the panel that he had been approached by a man who told him it would "be easy to make some change on this jury." Mr. Quinn, answering a question by a member of the defense staff, said he believed defense attorneys had nothing to do with the alleged tampering attempt but that he believed "the defendants knew all about it."

Questioning of members of the panel regarding possible tampering took up the entire morning session. Court recessed at noon to permit the Government to reach other witnesses.

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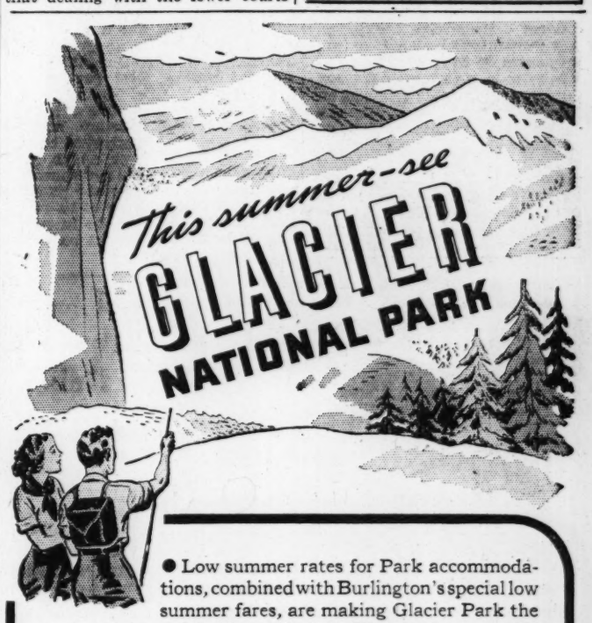

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Brittany Plans Celtic Fetes To Mark Ties With Britain

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS, April 27 — Franco-British friendship and co-operation, which has been particularly active in European affairs this year, is expected to lend unusual importance to Brittany's Celtic festivals, for which plans are now being made.

Wales, Scotland and possibly Ireland are to send representatives to join with Bretons in an international gathering at Perros-Guirec, in Brittany, from July 24 to 28. An elaborate program of Gaelic ceremonies, folk dancing and music has been prepared under the supervision of the French "Gorsedd," or Druidic organization, and with the collaboration of the governmental authorities.

France and Britain are usually considered as completely different nations, with only the well-known "Norman Conquest" as a link between them. Normandy, it is true, forms the most obvious tie between the two peoples. Geographically and climatically, and to a certain extent architecturally, the Norman countryside and villages resemble those of southeast England, and form a sort of transitional region between the Latin land of France as a whole and the Nordic island across the Channel.

Brittany Is Bridge

But in a certain sense, Brittany forms an even closer bond or bridge between the French and British peoples, as the very name of the district reveals. History is vague about the origins of Brittany — "Little Britain," it was long designated. It is known, however, that the region, which constitutes a peninsular point of the French hexagon, became almost entirely depopulated of Romans and Gauls about the fourth century A. D. In the fifth century great numbers of Britons came across the Channel, landed at various points along the coast, and thus colonized the country anew.

It was these earliest of British colonists who gave the name Brittany to the region. These early Britains or Britons, as the inhabitants of England were called before the Anglo-Saxon invasion, remained almost completely segregated from the rest of France for a remarkably long time. They vigorously resisted numerous efforts to incorporate them into the Frankish kingdom, and it was only in the sixteenth century that they became fully associated with the rest of France.

This accounts for the fact that Brittany is still today the French region or province which has retained most clearly the mark of its original nationality. It is the only province — leaving aside Alsace, which is a special case—where there is a separatist movement and traces of a genuine consciousness of national entity.

Britain Minus Nordics

Even today Brittany remains to a startling extent an interesting example of what England might have been like had there been no Nordic invasion of the islands.

A Celtic Bard's College, modeled after the institution already existing in Wales, was organized in Brittany in 1889. The main growth of the movement has come since the close of the war. There are at present more than 200 "bards"—poets, writers, artists and outstanding professional men of Brittany.

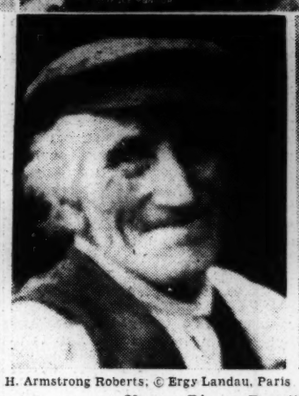
It would be incorrect, however, to conclude from these facts that the province of Brittany seeks separation from France. There are, it is true, a few active separatists in the Celtic organization; but the overwhelming majority of Bretons feel themselves Frenchmen—although without thereby ceasing to be Bretons too!

Today the principal roles of the Druidic movement in Brittany are two: first, to preserve the picturesque customs, costumes, and language of old Brittany; and second, to serve as a unique linguistic and racial bond between France and Britain.

Brittany, Ancient Stronghold of the Celts

Vannes, Brittany
Typical Street Scene

Brest
Glimpse of Breton Fishing Boats



H. Armstrong Roberts; © Ergy Landau, Paris

Upper—Dinan: Beauties of Breton Scenery
Lower—Breton Peasants

Virginia Reports Steady Gains In Employment Rolls

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RICHMOND, Va., April 27—The number of workers employed in principal Virginia industries in 1936 was 7.2 per cent greater than in the preceding year, while employment for the last half of the year increased 1½ per cent, as compared to the first half, the Virginia Industrial Commissions' report on accident frequency, revealed.

The report covers virtually all Virginia industrial plants employing more than 11 workers and lists 35 different industries. Total hours worked rose 6½ per cent over the preceding year and 10.8 per cent during the last six months of 1936 over the first six months.

Only four industries were listed in the report as not contributing to the total gain in employment. They were vehicle manufacturing—which includes automobile assembling—shoe manufacture and miscellaneous leather products, rayon yarn and veneer and veneer goods.

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Duke of Windsor Charges Libel In Suit Over Book

LONDON, April 27 (AP)—The Duke of Windsor today filed an action for alleged libel damages and an injunction against the author and publishers of "Coronation Commentary," a best seller dealing with his reign and abdication as Edward VIII.

The writ was filed through the Duke's London solicitors, despite the fact that both author and publisher had proffered an apology and the publisher had announced that the book was being withdrawn.

On advice of counsel, it was learned, the Duke decided to proceed with his threatened suit for damages and for an injunction against further publication.

The action is directed against Mr. Geoffrey Dennis, author, and Mr. William Heinemann, publisher.

NEW YORK, April 27 (AP)—Officials of Dodd, Mead and Company, American publishers of "Coronation Commentary," said today that action of the Duke of Windsor in filing suit for libel against the author and English publishers of the book had not changed their plans to release it here.

Funds Raised for 4853 Teachers

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SASKATOON, Sask.—Christmas gifts from Ontario teachers for poverty-stricken Saskatchewan teachers, two checks have been received from the east by J. H. Sturdy, secretary of the Saskatchewan Teachers' Federation.

One check was $1827.30 from the Ontario Secondary School Teachers' Federation, the other, for $700.88 was from the Federation of Women Teachers' Associations of Ontario.

The donation from these sources became the foundation of the Saskatchewan Teachers' Federation benevolent fund, from which assistance will be given to Saskatchewan teachers who are suffering actual hardships.

The gifts, explained Mr. Sturdy, were entirely voluntary, and for that reason more appreciated by the Saskatchewan teachers. There are 4853 teachers in Saskatchewan who are under contract to teach for less than $500 a year, Mr. Sturdy explained.

Security Numbers For All Who Apply

WASHINGTON, April 27 (AP)—The Social Security Board has decided to issue security account numbers to all workers in commerce and industry to aid state administration of unemployment insurance laws. The 26,200,000 accounts set up to date have to do with federal old-age pensions, to which only those who had not reached 65 years of age last Jan. 1 are eligible. Now account numbers will be issued to those over 65 as well.

The states wanted to use the numbers for insurance purposes, so broader listings were found necessary. Many of the 18,500,000 covered by the insurance systems of 43 states and the District of Columbia have no pension accounts.

The new registration will be voluntary. The same type of account card will be issued to those 65 years of age or over as to younger workers, for whom pension accounts are kept.

Applications for account cards may be obtained at post offices, and at field offices of the security board. These may be returned by the worker through his employer, through any labor union of which he is a member, by delivery to his local post office, or by mail in a sealed envelope addressed "Postmaster, local." The board said the information would be kept confidential and used only in the administration of security laws.

Once Best Frappé Maker Wins Prize as Attorney

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

UTICA, N. Y., April 27—Two decades ago, high school students used to patronize the Imperial Candy Store in Genesee Street here because a dark-complexioned, serious youth made the best banana frappés in town.

The boy behind the counter was Dean Alfange, who has tried to do everything a little better than anybody else, with the result that, as a New York attorney today, he has won the first Theodore Roosevelt Memorial Award for his book, "The Supreme Court and the National Will."

A native of Constantinople, the 39-year-old author came to this country as a youngster and passed his boyhood in Utica. At Hamilton College he looked so serious that he escaped the freshman - sophomore row because students thought he was the new romance language professor. He always considered his one hour and a half interview with Elihu Root when he was on a debating team at Hamilton one of the high points in his college career.

Maryland Special Session Debates Tax on Tobacco

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BALTIMORE, Md., April 27—Maryland's Legislature, called into special session two weeks after the adjournment of the regular session, to reenact a relief-revenue bill, finds itself embroiled in a dispute over whether cigarettes, cigars and smoking tobacco are to be taxed to raise funds for the State's needy. Members of the Legislature from the tobacco-raising sections of southern Maryland are opposed to the taxation plan.

Gov. Harry W. Nice, Republican, has proposed a gross receipts tax as one item in an eight-point program, but this, too, has met bitter opposition. On the opening day of the Legislature more than 1000 grocers assembled in the State House to object.

The Legislature was reconvened by the Governor to pass a tax bill to replace a measure, vetoed by him, which had as its essential feature a tax on bookmakers. In vetoing this, the Governor bowed to objections from all parts of the State.

Valley Forge Dogwoods Beckon

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, April 27—At least 400,000 persons are expected to come to Valley Forge Park this spring to revel in the beauty of the masses of dogwood blossoms, according to Gilbert S. Jones, park superintendent, who bases this estimate on the number of visitors making the "dogwood pilgrimage" in previous years.

This spring, he believes, the spectacle will be more impressive than ever. Special traffic arrangements are being made to care for the thousands of automobiles which come every year, loaded with visitors from every American state, from Canada and the Latin-American countries, and even from Europe. The dogwoods are budding now and are expected to reach their full bloom by May 1.

Dogwood time at Valley Forge is becoming as famous as cherry blossom time in Washington, according to automobile club officials. The display consists mainly of white and ivory dogwood which has been planted over a period of many years by individuals and by civic and patriotic organizations. There are also, however, a number of pink and red dogwood trees which were given to the park by A. H. Bowen, its first superintendent.

The highways leading to Valley Forge Park are being beautified by the planting of the same trees now, too. The Dogwood Association of Montgomery county has been formed to carry on this work.

Village to Stage Old Building Bee To Help Farmer

PARISH, N. Y., April 27 (AP)—Farm neighbors and business men of this Oswego County village, rallied yesterday to the aid of Farmer Joseph Belinski, who since 1929 has been the victim of fire, lightning and wind.

Five hundred invitations went out over the week end for a building bee for construction of a new dairy and hay barn on Mr. Belinski's place to replace one blown down in a windstorm last week. Work will begin Wednesday.

On the same farm where neighbors will help him clear away 30,000 feet of lumber, splintered and twisted by last week's wind, Mr. Belinski lost a new house and barn by fire in 1929. Six months later another house burned and fire claimed his new barn in June, 1935.

After the second house was burned, Mr. Belinski moved his family to a near-by home, but still worked the farm until two months later the barn burned again.

Since last fall he has cut timber from his woodlot and made lumber frame work for a new barn when at his sawmill.

"Sweeten it with Domino" pure cane clean-full weight Refined in U.S.A. 5 lbs. Domino Cane Sugar Granulated 10 lbs. Domino Cane Sugar Granulated

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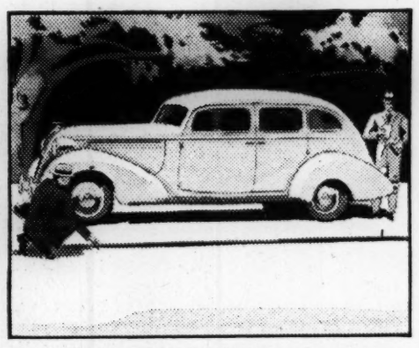
ANY CAR EVER HAD . . . ANOTHER No. 1 FEATURE OF AMERICA'S No. 1 CARS

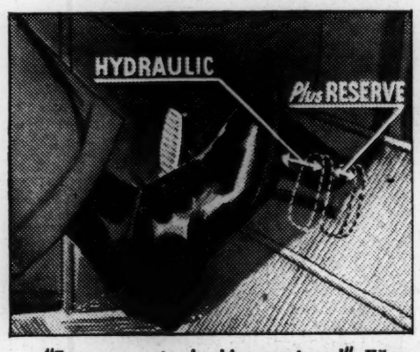
"All aboard for a brake test that's different!" Bill Burgess was a crank on automobile brakes. "Show me," he said, when his local dealer told him about the new kind of brakes on the 1937 Hudsons and Terraplanes. So off they go on the most dramatic brake test ever given any car! Equipment? Just a No. 1 CAR and a tape line!



"Stop!" Quickly, surely, smoothly! Zipping along at 40, Bill Burgess steps lightly on the brake pedal as the No. 1 CAR crosses a line on the pavement. DUO-AUTOMATIC HYDRAULIC BRAKES by HUDSON stop the car in record time. "Measure it," says the dealer. 69 feet, 7 inches! Less than half the distance legally allowed. "Best hydraulics I ever used!" enthused Burgess.

"Now, disconnect those hydraulics!" All set for an extra special test . . . the hydraulic brakes are purposely disconnected and away they go back over the same test route. "What, no brake at all?" "Wait and see!" Bill Burgess is now about to have an experience only possible in a 1937 Hudson or Terraplane. Up to 40 miles an hour again . . . flashing over the line . . . "NOW!"

"Stop again!" . . . AND HE PUSHES THE SAME BRAKE PEDAL! No fumbling for an emergency brake lever. Bill just pushes the regular brake pedal a little farther down . . . and again . . . a quick, smooth stop! "That's the kind of a brake system for me!" exclaims Bill. Yes, and remember that only Hudsons and Terraplanes have them!



"Two separate braking systems!" When Bill Burgess stopped the first time he used *only* the hydraulic brake system. After disconnecting the hydraulics he again stopped quickly and smoothly with the *reserve* mechanical system. "There's an advancement that's years ahead," explained the dealer. "Typical of *all* Hudson engineering!"

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Keeps your car from rolling backwards when stopped on up-grades.

Drama of Trotzky Hearing; Beals Resigns as Investigator Casting Doubt on Value of Quiz

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MEXICO, D. F.—The week-long hearings of Leon Trotzky upon charges made against him during the recent Moscow trials were distinguished mainly by the drama which occurred on the opening and closing days of the hearings. The setting of the hearings was in the Trotzky home in Coyoacan, a suburb of Mexico City, where the former head of the Russian army is now in exile.

Hearings were held before a commission headed by Dr. John Dewey, American educator, and including Miss Suzanne La Follette, secretary, Benjamin Stolberg, Carleton Beals and Dr. Otto Reuhle. Dr. Reuhle is a former member of the German Reichstag, a biographer of Karl Marx and now a resident of Mexico. Other members of the commission are from the United States.

World Not Satisfied

In his opening statement, Dr. Dewey declared, "The simple fact that we are here is evidence that the conscience of the world is not as yet satisfied on this issue. This world conscience demands that Mr. Trotzky be not finally condemned before he has had full opportunity to present whatever evidence is in his possession in reply to the verdict pronounced upon him in hearings at which he was neither present nor represented. The right to a hearing before condemnation is such an elementary right in every civilized country that it would be absurd for us to reassert it were it not for the efforts which have been made to prevent Mr. Trotzky from being heard."

Mr. Trotzky had been accused during recent Moscow trials with a series of counter-revolutionary crimes committed over a number of years. These included instigating acts of individual terrorism, of organizing and directing industrial sabotage in the Soviet Union, of initiating and promoting espionage in the Soviet Union by agents of imperialistic nations, and of entering into conspiracy with the German and Japanese Governments for dismemberment of the Soviet Union, in return for his own restoration to power.

Opposition to the hearings from representatives of the Moscow point of view was eliminated with the refusal of Vicente Lombardo Toledano and Hernan Laborde to attend the trial and cross question Mr. Trotzky. Both Señor Toledano, head of the left wing Mexican Confederation of Labor, and Señor Laborde, head of the Mexican Communist Party, refused to attend, stating the hearing would be a "comedy" and "a farce."

Elaborate Precautions

Chief drama of the opening day consisted of elaborate precautions taken to safeguard Mr. Trotzky from physical attack. These included advance identification of all correspondents and photographers, searching them for concealed weapons before admitting them to the house, and the presence of an armed policeman in the room, as well as numerous policemen patrolling the outside of the house. Within the study where the hearings were held, shuttered windows were barricaded with adobe bricks to make them bullet proof.

Hearings were held informally before an audience of about 60 persons, composed chiefly of reporters and friends of Mr. Trotzky. Four representatives of Mexican labor groups attended, but their efficiency was impaired by the fact they could not understand the English language in which the hearings were held.

Under questioning of his lawyer, Albert Goldman, Mr. Trotzky recited his past history and political theories, which recital was designed to refute testimony given in the Moscow trials. The record as revealed by the Russian was one of 40 years of persistent and daring work to foment revolution and to establish the "dictatorship of the proletariat."

Start of Career

His political career began with organization of a workers' union in Russia in 1897, for which he was deported to Siberia. There followed successive exiles from Russia, Turkey, France, Austria, Spain and Norway and repeated imprisonments for activities as an agitator for world revolution. In 1902, he assumed the name of "Trotzky" and since has been known by this rather than his legitimate name of Bronstein.

On the opening day, Dr. Dewey declared the commission was not interested in political theories nor personal appraisals of members of the Soviet Government, except as they were related to the accusations made during the Moscow trials. Twice on this day he checked Mr. Trotzky's statements, asking that they either be struck from the record or substantiated, but thereafter no attempt was made to limit the Russian's expressions of ideas or prejudices.

The result of this indulgence was that Mr. Trotzky availed himself of social opportunities to attack the present heads of the Russian state, and to brand them both for past and present activities as "traitors, exploiters and liars."

Throughout the recital of events and personalities he claimed the closest and most sympathetic contact with Nicolai Lenin. When questioned concerning a pamphlet which he had written in 1904, attacking Mr. Lenin, Mr. Trotzky said, "I wrote that article but it was not based upon fact since I presumed to be his superior. Later Lenin became my teacher and I the pupil."

Disagrees With Lenin

He confessed that he and Mr. Lenin often had extreme differences of opinion but that this was inevitable since they were building the first workers' government, and that he was sufficiently independent to disagree with Mr. Lenin when discussing the problems.

Under direct examination from his lawyer, from members of the commission, and under cross examination from John Finerty, lawyer for the commission, Mr. Trotzky was a fluent and often witty speaker.

Cross examination began on the final Friday and was continued on Saturday until the hearing closed. Conducted by Mr. Finery, it lacked the expected drama for at no time were the Trotzky statements made during the hearing seriously challenged or attacked. Cross questioning was in fact, another opportunity for Mr. Trotzky to air his views on world affairs.

Hearings on the final day were however, disrupted by the resignation of Mr. Beals from the commission. Mr. Beals stated that he did not consider the proceedings "a true and serious investigation of the charges against Trotzky" and therefore could no longer serve as a member.

The Beals resignation followed an exchange in which he had asked Mr. Trotzky if, in 1919, the Russian leader had not sent Michael Borodin to Mexico to foment a proletarian revolution. Mr. Trotzky replied sharply that he had not, and asked for the source of Mr. Beals' information, which the latter refused to divulge.

Following the Beals resignation, Mr. Trotzky branded the United States writer as "an agent of Moscow, in the pay of the G. P. U."

At the termination of the hearings a series of statements were issued by the parties involved. Later members of the commission released the following comment:

With relation to the resignation of Mr. Beals, the commission wishes to make the following statement: No member of the commission was limited in his right to put any question to the witness on the subject. At the close of the session of April 16, Mr. Beals asked a question which Mr. Finerty, as counsel for the commission, advised the entire commission was improper because based on anonymous information. . . . For an impartial investigating body to permit one of its own members to ask such a question would be . . . improper. Without further conference with the commission, Mr. Beals resigned.

Commission Accused

In reply, Mr. Beals accused members of the commission of entertaining "hushed adoration" for Mr. Trotzky and stated that from the first day he had been frustrated by members of the commission in his attempts to question Mr. Trotzky. He said he was told that questions about Mr. Trotzky's archives were unfortunate because "Mr. Trotzky answered them badly" and that it should not be publicly exposed that most of the documents were merely copies.

Since great store had been placed upon the importance of the documentary proof which Mr. Trotzky would produce to establish his innocence, this attack by Mr. Beals struck the work of the commission in its most vulnerable spot.

Before departing from Mexico City the members of the commission stated that they felt that their efforts had been fruitful and great progress had been made in the work of investigation. They announced that their findings would be submitted to a superior commission which would meet in New York City early in May.

A Pioneer in Art

Photo by Alinari, Florence

Giotto

Famous Statue by the Sculptor, Giovanni Dupre

Italians Observe 600th Anniversary Of Artist Giotto

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

FLORENCE, Italy, April 27—The towns of Florence, Assisi and Padua are co-operating in commemoration of the six hundredth anniversary of the artist Giotto, which opened here today with an address by Ugo Ojetti, president of the fine arts section of the Royal Academy.

An exhibition of some of the works by Giotto, and by about a hundred earlier artists is being held in the great Chapter Hall in Florence and in some smaller rooms at Santa Croce. The Uffizi Gallery is lending one of its masterpieces, while the Louvre, the Berlin Gallery, and others are also contributing. Several pictures are being sent from the United States.

Students of the evolution of painting from the Romanic and Byzantine schools to Cimabue and Giotto are flocking to this exhibition, and facilities are being offered them to visit Assisi and Padua, which also contain outstanding examples of Giotto's work.

The Superintendent of Monuments for Tuscany has approved the restoration of Giotto's house at Vespignano in the Commune of Vicchio in the Mugello, and this building is accordingly to be restored to its original plan.

Industry and the Wagner Act

(Continued From Page 1)

ation by leaders of the automobile industry:

"A new struggle is coming up in this country — between labor and government.

"Old conflict between labor and employer has been substantially checked by the defeat of employers. They have been beaten by the intervention of the state.

"Labor's victory will eventually build up such an extensive and powerful organization as to lead labor to compete with management in the operation of business.

"As labor's increasing demands for higher wages, shorter hours and the employment of more workers will increase costs of production, the public will be directly concerned.

Cost of Living Affected

"The cost of living, to the extent that it is involved in prices the public pays for many commodities, will be affected.

"It is obvious that an unlimited labor power cannot be allowed to enforce its demands upon the public without regulation.

"No powerful group can escape control.

"Labor is no different from any other combination of citizens.

"The state must be supreme. Every group must be obedient to the power of the state.

"Trade unions must conduct themselves so that they do not abuse the rights of others. This, at the moment, particularly includes the rights of those who wish to remain independent and not to join a union.

"The ends of trade unions must be defined in law, and unions must be restrained from efforts in any case to accomplish injurious objectives.

Power of Organized Labor

"The issue is, how much power shall organized labor have, and how much the state."

Specifically, as to the Wagner Act, a prevalent conclusion in the auto industry is this:

"The Wagner Act requires that the employer shall not interfere with the self-organization of his employees. This makes management leave its hands off the union.

"By further requiring that any union obtaining the votes of a majority of the employees shall be entitled to bargain for all, the law gives monopolistic power to one union. Any exclusive union is likely to abuse power, just as is any business monopoly.

"Government has now got to protect the employer.

"The following additions to the National Labor Relations Act are commonly viewed among automobile executives as desirable from the standpoint of management:

"**Coercion**—If the employee has a right to organize free from employer influence, he should also have the right not to join a union free from coercion.

"Sole bargaining authority is a monopoly given to a union. Society needs to be protected against the misuse of that monopoly directed against employees who do not wish to join the union.

"It has been said by spokesmen of unions that where a union had exclusive bargaining rights, it would use pressure to bring all employees into the union or else force holdouts out of the company employ.

"Our government traditionally protects the rights of minorities. As a human being, born free and equal in this nation, the worker who prefers to remain outside of a labor organization of his own free will should be protected from intimidation to compel him to come in.

Coercion Is Charged

"Coercion is now widespread in the automobile workers' union as it endeavors to make its membership as great as possible. Hundreds of cases of intimidation have been reported by non-union employees to their employers. Some of these episodes are considered deplorable. Violence and threats are being used. Pledges to abstain from coercion are given by the union in nearly all of the union agreements in the automobile industry, but the unions do not seem to think them very serious.

"Companies can do nothing to protect their non-union employees.

"'Using intimidation to bring nonmembers into the organization is not new in union organization in this country. The British recognized the injustice of it in their Trade Disputes and Trade Unions Act of 1927. They made it unlawful 'to watch or beset a house or place where a person resides or the approach to such a house or place' for the purpose of inducing any person to work or abstain from working.

"Legislation of this nature is urgently needed today in this country."

"**Elections** — Employers should certainly have the right to demand an election to be held among their employees to determine whether a striking group represents a minority or a majority of the workers. Only employees can call for an election. The National Labor Relations Board said it would not entertain any request from management for an election. The law does not say so.

"If employers are given the right to ask for an election, it should be made obligatory on the board to conduct it. At the present time the law leaves the holding of elections optional with the board.

"Opportunity for future elections should be provided, so that the group once showing 51 per cent or more of the workers should not thereby be entitled to act as sole bargaining agency for all employees in perpetuity. Where there is a distinct question of a majority, a group should be required to re-establish its claim to the majority. Elections, however, should not be held more than once a year.

"**Type of Elections**—Where employees so desire, they should be permitted to have separate elections according to their crafts. This is in keeping with the Walsh amendment to the Wagner Act now before Congress, submitted at the instance of the American Federation of Labor.

"**Impartiality**—Industry would like an impartial law and an impartial board.

"**Regulation of Trade Unions**—Trade unions are coming into the period when they will have to cease to live informally and privately to themselves, but take on the standards that go with greater responsibility, live publicly, and be treated more like corporations. This does not necessarily mean that they should be incorporated.

"Legislation should be passed to define the rights of the labor union. Its constitution should be fair. Its by laws should be registered with the public authorities.

"Secret ballot should be required by statute, and severe penalties levied against union men who connive at violating the ballot.

"Plainly the trade union world is a democracy within a democracy. As it has been found essential to protect the public from abuses that arise in the democracy of the state, it will also be found vital to protect the public and the union members from similar abuses that by experience have been seen to grow up in the democracy of labor's self-government.

"Members of unions will have to be guarded from exploitation and racketeering. Reports should be made showing that an organization is pursuing legitimate purposes.

"Dues and assessments should be fixed by the majority in secret vote, not at the dictation of any single official, as is now often done.

"The public and also union members in any case where doubt exists are entitled to know where the money goes.

"**Guaranteeing Agreements** — As employers have a financial responsibility for making good on agreements which they enter into with trade unions, so organized labor should give guarantees to insure performance of any contract it signs. Several methods are possible. One is that a union put up a trust fund to be administered by trustees. In case of a proved violation by the union of an agreement it made, damages would be paid out of the fund to the injured employer. To bring to each member of the union his personal responsibility for keeping the agreement, everybody in the union should contribute to the fund.

"**Collective Bargaining** — It needs to be defined by amendment to the National Labor Relations Act. Omission of any definition, in a law devoted to the establishment of collective bargaining, is a curious omission. This is one of the greatest deficiencies of the Wagner Act.

"The law says that employees shall have the right to self-organization, to form, join, or assist labor organizations, to bargain collectively through representatives of their own choosing, and to engage in concerted activities for the purpose of collective bargaining or other mutual aid or protection.'

"The law in short simply declares that employees shall have the right to organize, to meet their employers and bargain with them.

"The board administering the law, however, has gone farther. It has ruled that collective bargaining means negotiations for the purpose of reaching a signed agreement with a fixed date of termination of the contract arrived at.

"That interpretation goes beyond the law and is clearly contrary to Chief Justice Hughes' decision in the Jones & Laughlin case determining the constitutionality of the National Labor Relations Act.

"**Sympathetic Strikes** — These should be barred in the United States as they are in England. The British Trade Disputes and Trade Unions Act rules that a dispute must be confined to the issue between the employer and the labor involved. It declares any strike to be illegal if it has any object other than or in addition to the furtherance of a trade dispute within the trade or industry in which the strikers are engaged."

"**Strikes**—Must be prevented except as a last resort of labor. It is almost incredible that men should turn to force, through failure of society to deal more adequately with industrial relations.

"**Checkoff**—This system of requiring an employer to coerce all who work for him into membership in the union, by agreeing to use none but union men and deducting their dues from their pay checks, also should be prohibited by amendment of the Wagner Act. The checkoff is now forbidden in the Railroad Labor Act. Its elimination is sound public policy.

"**Closed Shop**—It should be prohibited by law. In the closed shop the employer agrees with the union to hire no one who is not a member of the union. It is the employer's action thereafter, and not the union's which makes union membership a requisite for employment.

"Labor should be made to sell the union on its merits.

"If a union can get 100 per cent membership by lawful means, that is practically the same as the closed shop, but it is not done by compulsion.

"It does not deprive a man of the basic right to work unless he first holds a card in a trade union.

Closed Shop Assailed

"As a matter of fact, the closed shop violates the spirit of the Wagner Act. The law prohibits the employer from having anything to do with the union activities of his workers.

"Evidently the makers of the law recognized the conflict of this provision with the closed shop, for they wrote in that nothing in the act shall make illegal a closed shop agreement between an employer and the duly chosen representatives of his employees.

"Yet, if the employer is made to keep his hands off labor organizations, he should be really made to do so, and not be compelled to force a minority of his workers into joining the union, on penalty of losing their jobs."

New Deal—Hours-Wage Boss

(Continued From Page 1)

counts that President Roosevelt insists upon no action until the court bill is disposed of are discounted in some circles.

Not to Block Legislation

In other words, putting the Miller-Tydings bill on ice yesterday did not necessarily mean that no program toward its objectives will be forthcoming until after the "court-packing" showdown. As was intimated at the White House after the Wagner Act decision of the Supreme Court, the Administration no longer holds everything backed-up behind the reorganization plan, but is progressing slowly along with other legislation, which will be introduced when ready.

No authentic version of precisely what alternative program the President favors for these basic national objectives has emerged. But the best accounts allege that the Administration will propose bills to create two boards with broad powers, one to carry out a comprehensive fair-trade-practices program, the other to fix minimum wages and maximum hours for labor.

The program would avoid many pitfalls of NIRA, shunning codes, and probably giving much authority to the Federal Trade Commission.

That the new plans would be validated in the present Supreme Court is far from assured. For this reason, much speculation has been heard that the President will wait until he knows what kind of majority will prevail in the tribunal before sponsoring legislation.

To Speed Court Action

One motive for withholding the bills, of course, is to speed action on the court plan. But this strategy has been very ineffective during the period—now approaching three months—during which the court plan has tied up the wheels of Congress. Though much legislative work has been at a standstill, approval of the President's plan is probably farther away than it was in the beginning. The opposition has steadily seemed to gain strength, so that now even a majority in the senate judiciary committee is reported to be against reporting the bill favorably, at least in its original form.

Thus, presidential strategy of backing up a lot of desired legislation behind the dam of the court plan having led nowhere, it would appear that a different line may be taken. Rumors have been about that the Administration's wages and hours bills are nearly ready, and may be introduced in the immediate future.

But whatever may be the Administration's viewpoint on the timing of legislation, its objections to the Miller-Tydings bill were fairly clear, based upon desire to effect wages-hours reform on a national rather than a state basis. That bill, basically, would have given to the states having fair-trade acts authority to compel performance of price-fixing contracts for the sale of trademarked goods in interstate commerce.

One Act Upheld

A California act validating contracts between manufacturers and dealers for this purpose has already been upheld by the Supreme Court. A somewhat similar line of reasoning was followed in the Kentucky prison-labor case.

Thirty-eight states have similar legislation, and the Miller-Tydings bill would have given them authority to regulate trademarked articles in interstate commerce.

The Smith bill, prohibiting the movement of goods produced in violation of the labor laws of a state to which they are consigned, has also been pigeonholed on the basis of the "go slow" order.

The basic issue involved in the Miller-Tydings and Smith bills is state control, rather than federal control. Thus it is obvious why the White House interposed its veto. A dialogue before the House Judiciary Committee between the authors of these two bills puts the issue squarely.

Representative John E. Miller (D) of Arkansas, author of the resale price bill, said:

"It must be decided whether or not this Congress desires to undertake legislation to enable the states, in view of the Supreme Court's decisions, to pass enabling legislation permitting them to cope with the problems of wages, hours and child labor, or whether we are going ahead and have a strong centralized bureaucratic control over the problems, to be located here in Washington."

Representative Howard E. Smith (D) of Virginia, author of the parallel bill based on the court's prison labor decision, replied:

"If we are going to adopt a philosophy that everything is to be done by a centralized government, then the states have reached a point where they serve very little purpose."

The Administration, on the other hand, takes the line that centralization is going no farther than is absolutely necessary. Federal action alone can supervise wages and hours and price conditions, they insist, since competition between states generally brings about breakdown of broad legislation toward these objectives.

Farrell Asks Anglo-U.S. Pact To Aid World Trade Revival

(Continued From Page 1)

now by the President to prevent new expenditures. But so long as the Federal Government continues to carry the burden of unemployment relief without curtailment, difficulties involved in bringing the federal budget into the long-sought-for balance remain unsolved."

A feature of the chamber's opening session was the banquet of the American section of the International Chamber of Commerce at which John Foster Dulles analyzed "fundamentals which lead to peace" while Eliot Wadsworth of Boston, told how the support for the Hull reciprocal trade agreement plan had been cultivated and mobilized.

One cause for war, said Mr. Dulles was the resort by governments to "emotional appeal" and to promotion of mass thinking to influence the action of their nationals. Referring primarily to Germany, Italy and Russia, he declared there was "no lack of tendency in the same direction elsewhere."

It was to the Hull program that Mr. Farrell and other speakers at the world trade round table largely devoted themselves. The trade agreements and America's domestic recovery, said Mr. Farrell, "have been of substantial advantage to the world in general." He cited the recent report of the British commercial counselor at Washington, H. O. Chalkley, on the devaluation of the dollar and American gold policy as aiding other nations.

Mr. Chalkley was quoted as writing: "It is impossible to estimate the indirect profits and stimulation to trade and industry which the United States gold policy has brought to other countries. It is certain that the general benefits have by far exceeded the particular depressive effects and that the balance of advantage has heavily favored all British countries."

In his appeal for closer working agreement between British and American commercial policies, Mr. Farrell pointed out the three-way nature of Canadian, United States and British trade. While the British tariff is basic to Canada's tariff concessions to the United States, he said, the United States-Canadian trade agreement "represents a departure from the Ottawa policy as interpreted in 1932," he added:

"The British preferential system is political in origin, conflicts in principle with the foreign trade policy of the United States and with the matured conclusions of the International Chamber of Commerce, and is incompatible with the most-favored nation clause. For British countries any domestic advantage of a temporary character derived from the Ottawa Policy are offset by the greater difficulty experienced in maintaining economic relations with the non-empire markets."

Eager for Agreement

Mr. Farrell's comment apparently was made with an eye to the approaching gathering in London of Dominion officials, and to the open secret that the State Department is eager to conclude a trade agreement with Great Britain.

With a big flood sweeping down the Potomac River and waters already lapping the famous cherry trees, round table discussion of conservation and flood control got under way this afternoon, while another round table on current insurance problems brought together a large group, largely of New Englanders.

Dr. Wilson Compton, manager of the National Lumber Manufacturers Association, told the world trade round table that too much secrecy had been employed in negotiating reciprocal trade agreements, but urged industry to understand "the fundamental fact that if we want to sell more goods abroad we must be willing to buy more goods abroad." In its negotiations, he said, the State Department had made an "impregnable world-wide record of devotion to peace as a world objective," but he thought it had been too timid in its bargaining.

Charles W. Kellogg, president of the Edison Electrical Institute, in the conservation round table denied federal allegations of an impending power shortage and attacked plans to increase power from TVA.

"The power features of TVA," he declared, "represent an economic waste of the whole country, whose taxes are used to finance it."

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Americas Indicate Revolt Against Armaments Trade; Aim Especially at Frauds

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SANTIAGO, Chile—The great stir over the case of the two British merchants, Anthony Ashton and John Webster, incarcerated in Bolivia on charges of alleged arms contract frauds, is taken here as a measure of how deep is the popular revulsion against armaments, disclosed in quiries. Its significance reaches be-British and United States arms in-yond the newspaper sensation provided by questions in the London House of Commons and the efforts of Thomas J. Morris, the British Minister in La Paz, to secure adequate defense facilities for the prisoners.

Whatever the result of the trial may be, there has been a tremendous stir in the stronghold of the arms traffickers who today more than at any other time can see the red light warning that all "romance" and profit is rapidly disappearing from the South American arms market.

This continent has always been looked upon as an "easy" field. The records of American and British inquiries revealed that practically every international manufacturer had agents and sub-agents investing the seats of government and the barracks of revolution.

All Due to Publicity

South American reactions to these inquiries have been reported. They have held their own inquiries and taken their own measures. But it has been the long and unrelenting international publicity that has produced satisfactory results—the disarming of the arms agencies and the forcing of every go-between to abandon his pseudonymous status and transact his business in public. With improved economic conditions, practically every South American country, and especially Argentina, is renewing its national defense equipment. This is a perfectly correct and maybe necessary policy, but it is noteworthy that every order and delivery today is accompanied by official specifications and voluminous newspaper publicity. It is this solid achievement that permits South Americans to forget and forgive some of the usavory revelations of the Nye and other international inquiry commissions.

The great point is that the armsmongerers are now "on the run." Before publicity played its part there were few foreign merchants in South American capitals and garrison towns who did not aspire to the inevitable "side line." It was remunerative business and could be kept quiet. Periodically, a representative of the foreign manufacturers would come out and land the big contracts—some heavy guns, a cruiser or perhaps a submarine. The details of the negotiation would only come out years afterward in some autobiography, under the chapter of "South American Adventures."

Side Lines Now in Disfavor

Today there are few merchants who have retained these "side lines" and there are not likely to be future visits "straight from the factory" unless in connection with contracts that have received parliamentary approbation following detailed democratic discussion. Arms deals at a time of international tension would become suspect immediately.

The activities of arms manufacturers and their agents in Bolivia and Paraguay long before the Chaco war broke out are not likely to recur. In future, the eyes of an educated continental public opinion will be immediately focused on a danger spot, ready to denounce the first suspicious activity of the trade.

Meantime the Bolivian investigation, with the incarceration of the two Britons on charges of alleged fraud, is seen as a culmination incident in the general campaign. Ashton and Webster may quite likely be innocent, merely the victims of unscrupulous manufacturers who have kept at a safe distance.

Their plight, however, is serious. They have been in jail since their arrest two months ago and are without legal defense. This is because the Bolivian Lawyers' Association has boycotted the prisoners. Diplomatic intervention finally secured bail concessions but this was fixed at the record amount of 160,000,000 Bolivian pesos (approximately $3,000,000). It is unobtainable. The amount of the alleged frauds is roughly $5,000,000.

The gravity of their position is indicated by the fact that the case is before civil, criminal and military courts. The civil charge is breach of contract, involving alleged deliveries of munitions not up to specification and in some case, non-delivery after payment in advance.

Constitute High Treason

The criminal charge alleges defrauding the Government and suborning officers to pass defective arms and ammunition. These charges are automatically converted into high treason in the military court, where the prisoners are subject to capital punishment if found guilty. Unable to secure legal assistance, the prisoners naturally have refused to make any statement. The extreme sentence is unlikely, of course, as obviously the accused were accessories rather than principals.

Army officers who have given evidence alleged that trench mortars lacked sights and rifles and machine guns failed after small use, with lamentable results on critical occasions in the Chaco warfare, costing the lives of thousands of Bolivian troops.

These allegations have inflamed public opinion, under pressure of which a special commission is investigating all war contracts. The responsibility of army technicians is recognized, but these who have been arrested in large numbers allege that all samples were satisfactory in their tests. The Government is trying to prove that the technicians were on the prisoners' secret pay roll. The accused men were acting for both American and British arms suppliers.

This Bolivian case will make it difficult for any arms manufacturers to secure local agents in future. There is panic in the camp and many local foreign firms, with established connections of this kind, have already taken protective steps. Even the fantastic profits of wartime trading will not tempt them again. If manufacturers send representatives direct, these may be held as hostages in times of national emergency to guarantee clean business.

Sugar Conference Tackles Problem Of Fixing Price

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, April 27—The end of the World Sugar Conference is believed in sight with a virtual settlement of the prolonged controversy over export quotas which has now been reached.

The agreement has still to be drafted in its final form for the plenary session which is intended to be held this week. No difficulties, however, are anticipated now, the major question of size of quotas to be allocated to exporting countries having been settled.

Minor divergencies from the scales adopted by the subcommittee yesterday are still expected and the figures are therefore being withheld for time being. But it is understood that Czechoslovakia and Java have both received increases over the amounts originally proposed.

With the quota question out of the way, observers believe it will be easy to settle the remaining problems, which include setting up of a clearing house for information. It is suggested that the headquarters be in London and it is proposed that the League's economic committee should participate.

Another question is to decide a basis for fixing a world price for the sale of sugar by exporting countries. This involves an innovation in that the consumer seeks to have a voice in settling what the price shall be. It is proposed to appoint a small committee charged with this task.

Another plenary session is to be arranged for the adoption of the agreement in final form.

President Names Woodring Permanent War Secretary

WASHINGTON, April 27 (AP)—President Roosevelt nominated Harry W. Woodring of Kansas, today to be Secretary of War. The former Kansas Governor has been holding the war post since the passing of George H. Dern of Utah.

While the President's original promotion of Mr. Woodring from assistant secretary to the secretaryship was regarded at the time as only temporary, the appointment today was interpreted at the War Department as making it permanent.

Philosopher

Roland S. Morris
Former Ambassador to Japan New Philosophical Society Head

PHILADELPHIA, April 27 (AP)—Roland S. Morris, Philadelphia, former Ambassador to Japan, was re-elected April 23 as president of the American Philosophical Society.

Thirty new members were accepted, five of them from foreign countries. They included:

Mathematical and physical sciences, Vannevar Bush, Belmont, Mass.; geological and biological sciences, Thomas Barbour, and Henry Bryant Bigelow, Cambridge, Mass., Alfred Marston Tozzer, Cambridge, Mass., Hans Zinsser, Boston; social sciences, Samuel Eliot Morison, Boston; humanities, William Scott Ferguson, Cambridge, Robert Frost, Shaftsbury, Vt., Edward Sapir, New Haven, Conn.

Lehman Repeats Demand for Rise In Gasoline Tax

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ALBANY, N. Y., April 27—The $20,000,000 shortage in tax revenue to finance the State's $370,000,000 budget for 1937-1938 again was put up sharply to the Legislature today as Gov. Herbert H. Lehman, in another special message, urged anew the passage of a one-cent increase in the gasoline tax, making the levy four cents a gallon.

It was this proposal which precipitated the present tax deadlock on April 7 when the Republican Assembly majority turned down the Governor's recommendation and proceeded to try to work its own way out of the fiscal dilemma. The Republican substitute program was for increased inheritance and stock transfer taxes and a new tax of gifts, but had such legislative sledding that the stock transfer and gift proposals now are reported definitely slated for the discard, with the inheritance tax increase likewise in general disfavor.

The Governor's message came in the midst of parleys over a further alternative—a tax on cigarettes to yield an estimated $12,000,000, and on cosmetics, to yield about $5,700,000.

Rejects G. O. P. Plan

Rejecting the Republican alternative revenue scheme as "uncertain," Governor Lehman held it was "extremely doubtful" that their tax program would provide within the fiscal year an amount of cash necessary to balance the budget.

"It is difficult under the best of circumstances to estimate with accuracy the yield from the inheritance tax during any given period," he continued. "Such revenues obviously depend on the mortality rate, on the taxable wealth of those who have died and on the rapidity with which the tax is paid. . . . The returns from the inheritance tax have varied more than 59 per cent in succeeding periods of six months each.

"Revenue to be derived from a gift tax is even more difficult to estimate. It is a completely new form of tax. The amount of revenues to be derived will be governed entirely by the whims or wishes of the possessors of wealth. . . .

"The stock transfer tax is entirely dependent on the volume of business transacted on our security exchanges. This volume cannot be accurately estimated in advance and is entirely influenced by conditions over which the State has absolutely no control."

Commends Gasoline Tax

His own proposal for a slight increase in the gasoline tax was commendable, the Governor argued, because it was not excessive, was collected in substantial part from non-residents, was dependable, could not be evaded, cost little to collect and was not a "class" tax.

"No selfish political advantage is sought by me in expressing preference for the passage of the additional 1-cent gasoline tax," he insisted. "This tax has been recommended by me. Any political unpopularity that may come as a result of its enactment will obviously accrue to me. I am perfectly willing to assume the responsibility for the additional 1-cent gasoline tax."

The "even tempered" message appeared today to have cleared the way for early action, and indications were that enough votes now are available to approve the Governor's plan.

The Republican majority, which would need to marshal all of its 76 votes behind its own proposals, has been unable to organize this unanimity, and the substitute measures have remained in committee since introduction. Fully aware of the unpopularity of taxes of any sort, the opposition was particularly impressed by the Governor's frank assumption of "responsibility" for the gasoline tax, and indications were that this would be a major factor in bringing the issue to a successful roll-call.

Rail Peace Board Named

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, April 27—President Roosevelt's proclamation of a truce in the railroad labor dispute yesterday, although accompanied by a statement from the unions that they would defer action for 48 hours, actually brings about a truce of 60 days. Under the Railway Labor Act, no union can call a strike in this dispute until after 30 days of study by the board set up by the President, and 30 days more of deliberation thereafter.

The emergency board, set up last night, consists of Frank M. Swacker and W. H. Davis of New York City, and Prof. L. I. Sharfman. Mr. Swacker is a specialist in industrial and labor relations; Mr. Davis, a lawyer, was director of the NRA compliance division, and Mr. Sharfman is professor of economics at the University of Michigan.

South Sea Trip Starts for Study Of Sun's Corona

PASADENA, Calif., April 27 (AP)—A trip halfway around the earth for a four-minute view of a solar eclipse will be started tomorrow by Dr. Theodore Dunham Jr.

"This duration is greater than for most eclipses," the astronomer said at the Carnegie Institution's Mount Wilson Observatory today, "and will permit the use of more powerful equipment than can be used ordinarily."

He is one of a group of scientists in an expedition sponsored by the National Geographic Society and the United States Navy, going to the South Sea Phoenix Islands to observe the eclipse June 8. His equipment will include a powerful spectrograph, with a motion picture camera which will make one photograph a second.

"We are fortunate in having the moon at just the right distance to blot out the sun itself completely," he said. "This makes it possible for us to study the corona, a halo of light which extends out at least a million miles from the sun's surface.

"In the corona's spectrum are at least 20 bright lines which have never been produced in any laboratory. During the total eclipse, a long exposure will be made, in the hope that new faint lines may be detected, to help solve the mystery of the corona's composition."

New York City Relief Investigation Refused

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, April 27—The $50,000 inquiry of relief in New York City requested by the Board of Aldermen failed to get board of estimate sanction April 22 as the appropriating body tied on the issue.

Mayor Fiorello H. LaGuardia prefaced his negative with an expression of doubt that the method proposed for financing the inquiry was legal and with the opinion that it would serve no useful purpose either for home relief or for the people depending on it if conducted under the partisan auspices suggested.

Relief Rolls Drop For Third Week In Pennsylvania

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, April 27—Decline in relief rolls in Pennsylvania was reported for the third consecutive week by Karl de Schweinitz, director of the State Emergency Relief Board, for the week ending April 17. The drop was 3734 cases, compared to reductions of 1444 for the week ending April 10, and 1149 the previous week.

Each "case" represents an individual, but in many instances this person is the head of a dependent family.

Of the cases closed during the week, 64.4 per cent obtained new private jobs or increased their earnings to a subsistence level, and 17.1 per cent received WPA work.

"New jobs and increased earnings in private employment," said Mr. Schweinitz in his report, "accounted for closing 4885 cases as against 2267 opened due to jobs lost or decreased earnings. Thus private employment resulted in a direct net reduction of 2618 cases, not including the cases transferred to the WPA to replace workers leaving its rolls to accept jobs in private employment."

A total of 158,990 cases—including 482,053 persons—remained on the direct relief rolls of the state at the end of the week covered by the report.

A reduction of 303 cases in Philadelphia county—which coincides with the city—brought its rolls down to 65,457 cases, or 177,545 persons.

WPA Aids Weather Study

WASHINGTON, April 27 (AP)—Aubrey Williams, deputy WPA administrator, announced April 25 WPA workers have been assigned to 5000 weather stations "to further disaster control." Mr. Williams said the relief workers are operating under the supervision of weather bureau experts. The program includes building portable experiment stations for use in locating hurricanes, repairing river gauges, tabulating upper air data and constructing weather instrument shelters.

Backs Art Plan

Garo Dunn
President of Cooper Union

Museum to Stress Public Service

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—The historic Museum for the Arts of Decoration of Cooper Union will adapt itself and its exhibits to the changing conditions of social life of today, according to plans announced by Garo Dunn, president of Cooper Union, in connection with the fortieth anniversary of the museum's founding by three granddaughters of Peter Cooper.

Prof. John Dewey, in a statement appearing in Mr. Dunn's annual report, asserted that the situation confronting museums "has almost revolutionary possibilities for the production of artistic products which bear an organic relation to the conditions of actual social life."

Characterizing the Cooper Union Museum as an educational agency to which New York owes more than most of its residents are aware, Professor Dewey said that "changed conditions of social life, including changed methods and aims in the industrial arts, give rise to new educational problems."

Strikers' Conduct Praised

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RICHMOND, Va., April 27—John Hopkins Hall Jr., Virginia Commissioner of Labor, commended strikers at the Industrial Rayon Corporation for the "peaceful way in which the strike has been conducted."

High Court Faces New Test In Ruling on Security Act

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, April 27—The Supreme Court's decision setting free Angelo Herndon, the young Negro communist, has again strengthened the court's standing and prestige in the political struggle in which it is enmeshed.

This decision upholding civil liberty, however, is not so clear a proof of the court's historic record in that regard, since it came only by a 5-4 majority. Only one member of the court put it down on the side widely interpreted as standing for liberty, and freedom from hysteria and tyranny. In January, it was a unanimous opinion that set free Dirk De Jonge under the Oregon criminal syndicalism law.

Major Opportunity

One more major opportunity, with possibly several minor ones, confront the court in this session to complete its unbroken record of decisions in a term during which the "liberal" group has grown to five members, and thus far remained dominant. That opportunity is in a decision on the Social Security Act, which is assured of a hearing in all its constitutional aspects by acceptance yesterday by the court of a Massachusetts case affecting the old-age parts of the law.

Already awaiting decision is an Alabama case affecting the unemployment insurance sections of the social security plan, and the Alabama state unemployment insurance law, an off-shoot of the federal plan. The Massachusetts case was brought by George P. Davis, stockholder in the Edison Electric Illuminating Comapny of Boston, who protested payment of old-age pension taxes. He obtained a 2-to-1 vote in the First Circuit Court of Appeals. Arguments are to be heard about May 4.

The Administration and countless citizens are eagerly awaiting decision of the social security law, affecting 26,000,000 employees and 2,700,000 employers now paying taxes. The case obviously involves considerable constitutional difficulty, since it brought a 2-1 division in the lower court. But the broad political difficulty is even greater than the constitutional problem.

Approval in Congress

Not only did the act have nonpartisan support in Congress, but in the country generally the objective of social insurance was widely approved, and it was felt that most of the defects of the present law can be ironed out with experience. If the groundwork of the law is held unconstitutional, it is clear that popular feeling about the Supreme Court is likely to be aroused, and that President Roosevelt will have gained much ammunition for his enlargement plan.

But if the court does outlaw social security, it will be the first decision in that direction since the November elections. The five-man majority, formed by the addition of Mr. Justice Owen J. Roberts to the original three "liberals," Associate Justices Louis D. Brandies, Benjamin N. Cardozo, and Harlan F. Stone, Mr. Chief Justice Charles E. Hughes, has stood firm throughout the session, though often battered by criticisms from the four-man "conservative" group.

Van Devanter Dissents

In the Herndon decision, Mr. Justice Willis Van Devanter, for the minority, laid great stress on the fact that Mr. Herndon was a Negro working among Negroes, and after describing the "literature" which was found in possession of the accused, said: "The purpose and probable effect of such literature, when under consideration in a prosecution like that against Herndon, are to be tested and determined with appropriate regard to the capacity and circumstances of those who are sought to be influenced. In this instance, the literature is largely directed to a people whose past and present circumstances would lead them to give unusual credence to its inflaming and inciting features."

The majority, however, defined in clear language a doctrine of civil liberty. Associate Justice Roberts' decision included these striking paragraphs:

The power of a state to abridge freedom of speech and of assembly is the exception rather than the rule and the penalizing even of utterances of a defined character must find its justification in a reasonable apprehension of danger to organized government.

The judgment of the Legislature is not unfettered. The limitation upon individual liberty must have appropriate relation to the safety of the State. Legislation which goes beyond this need violates the principle of the Constitution.

If, therefore, a State statute penalize innocent participation in a meeting held with an innocent purpose merely because the meeting was held under the auspices of an organization membership in which, or the advocacy of whose principles, is also denounced as criminal, the law, so construed and applied, goes beyond the power to restrict abuses of freedom of speech and arbitrarily denies that freedom.

And where a statute is so vague and uncertain as to make criminal an utterance or an act which may be innocently said or done with no intent to induce resort to violence or, on the other hand, may be said or done with a purpose violently to subvert government, a conviction under such a law cannot be sustained.

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A Tuesday Page

Lachaise, as a Draftsman

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

New York

When the Museum of Modern Art held its comprehensive exhibition of the work of Gaston Lachaise in January, 1935, it concentrated attention on a group of large figures and torsos in plaster and bronze which he had completed during several years immediately preceding the event. It was a striking display, adding to his already considerable reputation and showing vigorous expansion of his powers as a creative artist. But to see what an extraordinary draftsman he was we had to wait for the current exhibition at the Whitney Museum of American Art.

Doubtless Lachaise, who treated his forms both powerfully and subtly, had learned through intense concentration with the pencil, as all genuine artists have done, how to translate the subtleties of human form on paper. But if he delved deeply in his search for the ultimate truth before finding the full, rich expression of the object he desired, there is little indication of such effort in his drawings. Throughout the exhibition, which is devoted largely to studies of the nude female figure, there is a consistency of style and a sureness of statement only less obvious to the beholder than his preoccupation with opulent human forms and contours.

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While many of the drawings on display are willful exaggerations and distortions, they are nevertheless brilliantly drawn. The same applies to the drawings that applied to his late sculpture work. Buoyancy, poise and a certain heroic quality in their conception and proportions added greatly to the distinction of their style, but tended toward the end of his career to suffer from overstatement. Again and again he drew the same motive, the same statuesque, imperfectly proportioned figure, making a kind of fetish of its natural imperfections.

From the earliest of these drawings, dated about 1912, to the latest, which were done in 1935, the style follows a linear form with lyrical case, though it is somewhat more decorative at the beginning than at the end of the series. Lachaise, who was born in Paris in 1882, came to America at the age of 24 and settled first in Boston, where he studied with Henry Hudson Kitson, then in New York, where he worked in the studio of Paul Manship. In this dependent service he was required to make a good deal of decorative and architectural sculpture, and thus he doubtless found an incentive for the study of line which he elaborated in his own work. It was an incentive which grew from within, however, ending in a highly individualized conception of human form.

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There are about 100 large pencil drawings on display, and 15 small sculptures, distributed attractively throughout three main-floor galleries at the museum. None of the drawings has been previously exhibited. The sculptures, several of which were included in the exhibition at the Museum of Modern Art, are included chiefly as a commentary on the drawings and to establish the relationship between the two art forms. They are invaluable to turn to as materializations of the artist's essential purpose. One of the most attractive is an incised profile figure of a woman in marble which the museum has prominently placed at the entrance to the exhibition, and which in its small proportions sums up the best elements of his art.

Marsden Hartley is exhibiting his latest paintings and drawings at Alfred Stieglitz's pleasant showroom, "An American Place," and once again proves that he is a poet, not only in color but in words. For each visitor is handed an engaging catalogue prefaced by the artist with a vivid poem on "Signing Family Papers," and a treatise filled with much wisdom and humor "On the Subject of Nativeness—a Tribute to Maine." The paintings, of which 20 are oils, are native and sympathetic—the kind of pictures of the east coast moors and sea and their symbols that one expects of a native even though he be, as Mr. Hartley is, an individualist. It is not disparaging his authentic feeling and expression to say he paints with his heart as well as his intellect.

There is a whole wall of fascinating small drawings in the exhibition, of sea shells, starfish and other marine forms, penned with an exploring but tender spirit. The paintings range far from such intimate objects, giving sharp impressions of stormy seas and comfortable brown countrysides, and return to intimate things again in the braided ropes, the sea shells and the crabs of his still-life. These qualities of nearness, where he gives close attention to the object, and of remoteness which is expressed through the poetic glamour of a mood, are characteristic contrasts. The reconciling element is the artist's feeling for color, which he expresses with richness and imagination.

The subject matter for this year's exhibition is largely Nova Scotia, where Mr. Hartley passed last summer. Other landscapes, and one of his most vivid—"The Old Bars, Dogtown"—are of Cape Ann. The show adds an interesting and charming chapter to his career as a painter.

J. C. B.

The New York Musical Season

By Pitts Sanborn

New York

With the Carnegie Hall matinée of April 18 the Philharmonic-Symphony Society concluded its season of 1936-37. Artur Rodzinski resorted for his final program to the legendary three B's. Bach was represented by Leo Weiner's orchestral version of the Organ Toccata and Fugue in C major, after which came the two great symphonies in C minor—Beethoven's and Brahms's, in historical sequence. Nevertheless, Mr. Rodzinski's engagement with the Philharmonic-Symphony will be remembered particularly for his admirable conducting of the excerpts from the Strauss "Elektra," in which Rose Pauly from the Vienna Opera made a sensational American début.

This latest Philharmonic-Symphony season was largely experimental. Arturo Toscanini being no longer available to conduct any of its concerts, the season was curtailed from 30 weeks to 24 and a number of conductors were selected to occupy the podium. As we all know, the first of the procession, John Barbirolli, the Englishman of Franco-Italian parentage, received an appointment as regular conductor for the next three seasons before he had quite completed his initial round of 10 weeks.

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Thus the podial succession had been decided before the column resumed its march. After Mr. Barbirolli came the fortnight-long visits of three eminent composer-conductors, Igor Stravinsky, Georges Enesco and Carlos Chavez, with due emphasis on the works of each, and for the last eight weeks we were treated to the ministrations of Mr. Rodzinski, regular conductor of the Cleveland Orchestra.

The upshot of the experimenting assures us for 1937-38 a season augmented to 28 weeks under the direction of a single regular conductor (Mr. Barbirolli), a state of affairs not obtaining with the Philharmonic-Symphony in a good many years. But there will still be a "guest" batonist, for while in mid-season Mr. Barbirolli takes a four-weeks holiday, Mr. Enesco is to officiate again as composer-conductor.

In the absence of a Toscanini, special emphasis has been laid on soloists, and doubtless such will be the case again next season. People closely connected with the Philharmonic-Symphony Society have expressed themselves as well pleased with the public's reaction to the offerings of the last six months, and there is sympathetic curiosity as to how the venerable orchestra will prosper under the régime that is now planned. Meanwhile, during the period of transition music lovers have rejoiced in the lofty standards of execution cherished by two distinguished visiting orchestras, the Boston Symphony and the Philadelphia.

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Impending at the Metropolitan Opera House is the company's second spring season of "popular" opera. The regular Metropolitan season which recently came to an end was the last for the present of a 14-week brevity. The next season is to be longer by at least a fortnight. So by degrees we return to operatic "normalcy." Perhaps that will mean more Puccini, an operatic best-seller who was admitted to the repertory of the past season only in its twelfth week and for a mere five performances of two operas. With Verdi, second in numerical rank, scoring only 18 performances of four operas, one sees what a lead Wagner had, 10 of his operas being given in 37 performances.

Let no Perfect Wagnerite, however, suppose this numerical superiority is due solely to the composer. The continuing popularity of Kirsten Flagstad as Isolde and Brünnhilde must be taken into account, and likewise the fact that in general the average quality of performance was higher in the case of Wagner than in that of any other composer.

Even the vogue of Mme. Flagstad, however, failed to win a triumph for the revival of "The Flying Dutchman," which has not appealed to Metropolitan audiences for at least a generation. Of the season's other revivals "Norma" was emphatically and deservedly successful. "Le Coq d'Or," in spite of poor stage direction, pleased largely because the frank clowning of Ezio Pinza found favor. "Samson et Dalila" made little impression. "The Bartered Bride," in English, was a short-lived holdover from the "popular" season of the previous spring. "The Tales of Hoffmann" was sorely handicapped by the mistakes of the staging.

The one novelty, Richard Hageman's "Caponsacchi," dropped out after two performances. An attempt to acclimate Cimarosa's "Matrimonio segreto," done in English as "The Clandestine Marriage," proved for one thing the unfitness of an operatic miniature modestly cast for the huge Metropolitan frame.

The season's most important addition to the troupe was Gina Cigna, the distinguished Franco-Italian soprano. Kerstin Thorborg, a Swedish artist associated with mezzo-soprano and contralto roles in spite of the nature of her voice; Bidu Sayao, Brazilian soprano; Vina Bovy, Belgian soprano; John Brownlee, Australian baritone, and Norman Cordon, American bass, were other valuable additions to the company.

Rondal Partridge

Hanya Holm

Resonance in the Dance

By Margaret Lloyd

It cannot be named because it is the thing that is untouchable by words, that something that gives resonance to the dance. It is an inner pulse that glows and beats and expresses itself in movement. For all its verbal inarticulateness, it speaks. It speaks of the emotions and ideals common to mankind.

But if this movement is not concentrated into form, it easily disintegrates, its meaning scatters. Therefore careful, painstaking technique is necessary, as it is in any other art. Pure technique without that inner something—the intangible It of dance—has no resonance. Nor can the inner essence, unclothed with form, resound.

These are some of the ideas I have recaptured from the pothooks I made on paper scraps during a talk with Hanya Holm at the Bennington School of the Dance last summer. She had concluded her two-weeks teaching course with a group recital the night before, which was to be repeated that evening. This year hers is to be the honor and the responsibility of assuming full captaincy of the Workshop Group at Bennington. She will be in residence there during the six-weeks session, creating and producing a new major composition for the Bennington Festival.

Hanya Holm came to the United States five years ago to direct the New York branch of the Mary Wigman School. This winter she took the school over under her own name.

She has given a two-weeks course at the Bennington School of the Dance for the three years since its inception, and has also conducted summer sessions at Mills College, California.

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It was to find out what the dance especially means to her, what she had missed and what she had gained from her sojourn in the United States, that I sought her out. I had watched her conducting classes with an exactitude made kindly by a shy and gentle humor punctuated with frequent soft-spoken "Ja's." I had sensed a certain Weltschmertz in her choreography and wondered at the small, delicate movements of her own dancing, so unlike the heroic Wigman scale. Now I wanted to probe to the motor that made the dance go—for her.

Through the pages of cold shorthand notes and scribbled half-formed words, there emerges a picture that is not drawn or written down—a medallion of china blue and chintz. A small figure in a window seat, smooth hair of Teutonic blondeness, eyes so big and china blue, and the sweetest little flowered chintz frock on—reminding me of dear remembrances of Germany I had acquired through association—flowers imprinted on tissue-thin stationery, flowers pelted into one's room on birthdays. Not that Hanya Holm dances in a hearts-and-flowers style. Hers is the strength of modern movement, eloquent without sentimentality.

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The knock of drumbeats came across the campus, sharp, positive rhythms from a piano, drifting in with the bland summer air that pushed the curtains at the open windows. Youth in leotards, youth in slacks, crossed the vista of green-sward and white colonial houses glimpsed within their frames.

Through the medley of sounds came the slight accent that, whether nasal or guttural, in burr or brogue, always seems to add a fillip to our native tongue. We were fumbling with two languages, Hanya Holm and I—the inexpressible language of the dance and the incompletely conquered Americanese.

Space consciousness was one of the phases of the dance that we discussed. The modern dance deals with space as a factor, draws space into the absolute quality of movement. The movement is projected through space, in space, with space. It does not stop with the dancer. It does not stop with the audience. It goes beyond. It goes as far as the dancer's intensity sends it. The audience is in its path, not on a receiving end.

So, when she rises on her toes in her dance, "In Quiet Space," she is not just standing on tiptoe. The movement towers above the visible expression of it. The audience sensibly feels more than it sees. The dimensions of a movement expand in planes, travel through levels of space, and it is this extension that touches the audience in passing. The contact is of universal, not personal significance. The reaction is bigger than the dance, the dancer or the audience. It is an unspoken conversation among many people, concerning the ineffable affairs of man, rather than a duologue between two individuals, dancer and spectator. Again, it is resonance in the dance.

(This is the first of two articles. The second will appear in an early issue.)

Trends in American Etching

By Dorothy Grafly

The fourteenth annual exhibition of American etchings at the Print Club shows for the first time a definite trend away from the stereotyped in subject matter toward freedom of expression and experiment leading to greater spontaneity in technical rendering.

Distinct advance may be noted in the drypoint and the aquatint. Tonally more flexible, these media provide the etcher with a vehicle approximating that of the lithograph.

Gene Kloss, who has won various prizes in the lithographic medium, is to the fore in the handling of drypoint with "Desert Peaks" and "Night Mass at Our Lady of Dolores, Taos." In such prints the effect is almost as spontaneous as that obtained by the drawing on stone.

Perhaps the most sensitively handled print in the exhibition is another drypoint—"New England Stock" by C. W. Anderson, the character study of an old New Englander seated in a rocking chair near an open window about which curtains blow gently. The play of light and shade within the room; the highlights on the immaculate and polished bureau; the sheer, airy charm of curtains with hint of garden beyond provide a supporting environment for the characterization and a painter-quality in the manipulation of black-and-white.

The effect, in fact, is not far from that obtained through the aquatint medium, and best exemplified by another characterization, this time of a master-printer at work in his shop, "Esquirell, Printer of Etchings," by Cynthia Iliff.

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Miss Iliff, Isabelle Lazarus Miller and Dorothy Morrison, three young Philadelphia print-makers, are all devoted to the aquatint medium and are developing its possibilities. Mrs. Miller's "Boxes in Snow" and Miss Morrison's "Waterfront Workshop," accorded an honorable mention, are among the stimulating experiments that reveal a search for flexibility in the handling of the medium.

Aquatint, also, is Wuanita Smith's "Seven Forty-Seven P. M.," another mention winner that deals with amusing topical subject matter, posing four persons in separate telephone booths each holding a different type of conversation as reflected in facial expressions.

The winner of the Charles M. Lea prize, Sybilla Mittell Weber of New York, however, works in drypoint. Her honor print, titled "Racing," has the zip and go of the whippet.

Subject matter of the day is uppermost. Alexander R. Stavenits shows a sprawling figure on an otherwise empty bench in "Subway, Early Morning"; while Martin Lewis catches a group of farmers in political argument behind the barn.

The work of men in "Drydock" and of women in "Drying Cod" interests James E. Allen. "Trouble Shooters" yield compositional material for Orie Van Rye; symphony orchestras for Effim H. Sherman; airplanes for William Heaslop, and canning cherries on the farm for Polly Knipp Hill. Human interest is thus uppermost, and at present in the ascendant over unpeopled landscapes. The still-life seems to have fallen by the wayside altogether.

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Occasionally there is a hint of symbolism as in "The Sailor," by Roselle H. Osk, with two hands grasping a rope above the crowded rigging of ships in harbor.

Sometimes the story is reduced to its simplest pictorial terms, but held to realism, as in farmhouse studies by George Jo Mess, or in Armin Landeck's masterpiece of compositional economy, "Shaker Stove."

The trend toward greater vitality and variety of subject matter is not always supported by superiority of technique, and, conversely, superiority of technique, such as that shown in prints by Thomas W. Nason, Ernest D. Roth, John Taylor Arms, R. W. Woiceske and C. Jac Young, is not always blessed with emotional vitality.

Fiction in Documentary

By Harold Hobson

London

Two films shown to London critics on successive days, though one is English and the other American in origin, merit discussion together because they both raise the same question. A further justification is that the American picture, "Lloyd's of London," deals with a British subject. The English film is Mr. Robert Flaherty's "Elephant Boy," a London Film Production enterprise. Like its companion piece, it brings up the problem whether a fictional story is an advantage to a picture essentially documentary in nature.

These films have the further similarity that they are extremely ambitious in design. "Lloyd's of London" is no less than 10,607 feet in length, and it takes two full hours to run. It covers the history of Lloyd's, the brokers who have the reputation of being willing to insure any risk; it features such well-known players as Miss Madeleine Carroll and Freddie Bartholomew, and it introduces a new star in the person of Mr. Tyrone Power.

"Elephant Boy" also brings a new star to the screen, the young Indian Sabu, who takes the role of the child that, in Kipling's story, saw the elephants dance. This is reputed to be the first European picture actually shot in India, and it has occupied the energies of Mr. Flaherty ever since he directed the superb "Man of Aran" in 1934.

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It may be said at the outset that no scene in "Elephant Boy" so triumphantly stirs the imagination as the magnificent ending to Mr. Flaherty's previous picture, where one of the Aran islanders, with a look of iron resolution, gazes out over the turbulent ocean. But there is one glimpse of Sabu's elephant, Kala-Nag, swinging into view, and dominating the Indian landscape of plain and mountain, which is extremely fine. The scenes of elephants bathing in the rivers, too, are delightful.

Mr. Flaherty's fame has been gained by purely documentary work, and the main purpose of "Elephant Boy" is to paint a vivid and convincing picture of the life of an Indian hunter of big game. "Lloyd's of London" is akin to it in temper, because the American picture's principal aim is to sketch the development of one of the world's greatest business organizations at a critical period of its history. Nevertheless, both introduce an important fictional element.

Certainly the possession of a story gives shape to a film. It automatically discards an enormous amount of materials as irrelevant to its main theme, and it arranges what is left in accordance with its importance. Too often the spectator at a documentary film wonders desperately whether there is any reason why the interminable succession of pictures should ever come to an end. But in a fictional entertainment the progress of the story logically determines the duration of the film, and provides the producer with an invaluable discipline. He may not put in things just because they happen to be "nice shots"; he may include only what is relevant to the tale that he is telling.

It is possible, therefore, that "Elephant Boy" gains rather than loses from the introduction of a backbone of story. At the same time, such an experiment is fraught with risks, and some of these are illustrated in "Lloyd's of London."

It would be well to make clear that "Lloyd's of London" is an excellent film, full of fine entertainment, intelligent, well directed and splendidly acted. The defects about to be mentioned, though important from the point of view of the question of fiction in documentary, do not prevent its being an admirable picture.

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One of the chief dangers of mixing fact with fiction is that the exigencies of the story, if not skillfully handled, may result in the falsifying of social relationships. In early nineteenth-century England it is hardly credible that a Lloyd's underwriter—a man, that is, engaged in commerce—should move on equal terms with ladies and gentlemen. But this is what the demands of the plot call on the hero, Jonathan Blake, to do through a long portion of the film.

Again, at the beginning of the picture, the point is clearly made that the prosperity of Lloyd's depends on two things—business integrity and the accurate dissemination of news. Yet the grand climax toward which the story moves is the hoaxing of all England by the hero with information about a false victory, designed (ingeniously enough) to save his friend Nelson, who is just about to smash the sea power of Napoleon at Trafalgar. It is unfortunate that the essence of the entire film should be stultified by the most important action of the most important person in it. But dangers like these are always in wait to trip up the unwary documentary experimenter in fiction.

Miniature Opera in U. S. S. R.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Moscow

The Soviet Government has appropriated large sums to perfect a device for presenting opera on small stages with the assistance of motion-picture soundtracks upon which orchestra and choruses have been recorded. The device was worked out by Dr. Vladimir Shavitch, an American conductor, in co-operation with American electrical engineers.

Coming to Soviet Russia in 1936, Dr. Shavitch obtained an initial appropriation to record two operas, "Carmen" and "Faust," with the assistance of the Bolshoi Theater's orchestra and chorus, and to train a group of singers and dancers from the Bolshoi Theater to work with the sound-track.

After six months of rehearsals, he gave a demonstration to a group of musicians and members of the Kremlin's Art Committee, which was so satisfactory that additional funds were appropriated to record several more operas and to establish an institute in Moscow in which singers will be trained in the new medium.

This writer attended the final demonstration of the device in the Moscow House of the Cinema, whose auditorium was designed for previews of motion pictures, and whose small stage is about the size of those already available in Soviet smaller towns and some villages. On this stage, a group of about 20 singers, dancers and chorus effectively presented the second act of "Carmen," with the sound-track providing the orchestral accompaniment and choruses.

Dr. Shavitch stood in the conductor's stand close to the stage, and directed the company just as he would in an opera house, except that a row of electric buttons stood at his left hand, with which he regulated the tempo and volume of the sound-track.

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The entire company, including conductor, stage manager and sound-track operator, numbered 24 persons. The small chorus had learned to co-ordinate their singing so closely to the sound-track that it was impossible to tell when their voices were supplemented by the chorus of 40 recorded on the sound-track. The orchestral accompaniment was precisely the same as that for a musical motion picture.

Dr. Shavitch conceived the notion several years ago that the sound-track would permit opera to be brought to smaller communities where seasons of full opera were impracticable. Experiments had shown that motion pictures of full operas were not appealing; but Dr. Shavitch felt that real singers on a small stage with sound-track accompaniment would be more acceptable.

Two years ago he first tested his device in London, with Sir Thomas Beecham conducting; the experiment was fairly satisfactory, but funds were not available for perfecting the device. Last year the Soviet Government gave Dr. Shavitch an opportunity to continue his experiments.

After the demonstration described above, the Art Committee decided to finance the recording of several more operas, including several Russian works, and to train in two or three years from 15 to 20 companies of 24 persons each. Dr. Shavitch has undertaken to work for another year in Russia, supervising the recording and the training of conductors of a new type, with the mechanical as well as musical aptitude necessary to co-ordinate human voices with the sound-track.

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The demand for opera in Soviet Russia is widespread; but permanent opera companies are practicable only in the larger centers. There is no opera house at present east of Sverdlovsk, in the Urals. Residents in smaller and more remote communities are expected to welcome miniature opera as enthusiastically as they do the present touring dramatic companies.

According to present plans, touring opera companies will spend about three months in each community, presenting a regular "season" of opera. The demonstration proved that they can effectively use small stages such as already exist in many Soviet communities, and are being rapidly added to.

The Soviet authorities are convinced that Dr. Shavitch's device will provide smaller communities with operas more satisfying than they could get from motion pictures or radiocasts. They are already considering recording the operas of national minorities, Ukrainian, Georgian, Armenian and the operas of Central Asian peoples.

Opera Novelties in Philadelphia

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Philadelphia

Under the auspices of the Curtis Institute of Music, Darius Milhaud's one-act opera, "Le pauvre Matelot," had its first American performance in the Philadelphia Acadamy of Music on April 1, and an opera by Gian-Carlo Menotti, "Amelia Goes to the Ball," had its first performance anywhere on the same evening. Fritz Reiner conducted and the orchestra of 80 was that of the institute.

Milhaud's opera is typical of his compositions when he was a member of "The Six" of Paris. The libretto tells a sordid, unpleasant story and the music fully bears this out in its general dissonance. The voice parts are unmelodious and the orchestration is so heavy that only occasionally could the voices be heard. The work was received by the large audience with more enthusiasm than its musical merits deserved.

Mr. Menotti, a graduate of the Curtis Institute, scored a success with his first opera. It is opera buffa of the old style and the composer was not afraid to write melodically for both voices and orchestra. The story is humorous and the youthful composer maintained a judicious reticence with the orchestration, especially when accompanying the voices. The performance was excellent and the work indicated much promise.

The March concerts of the Philadelphia Orchestra marked the close of Eugene Ormandy's first season as conductor. Leopold Stokowski returned at the beginning of April to conduct the final three pairs of the season, after which the orchestra leaves for its second annual tour to the Pacific Coast.

The feature of the first concert of the month was the Sibelius Symphony in D major (No. 2) of which Mr. Ormandy gave an excellent performance especially of the opening movement and the trio of the Scherzo with its beautiful oboe solo. Other numbers were Lucien Cailliet's orchestration of the Prelude from the E major Partita of Bach for solo violin, which proved to be one of Mr. Cailliet's less successful efforts. The orchestration was very heavy.

The second program brought Lawrence Tibbett as soloist and the outstanding event was his performance of Gustav Mahler's "Songs of a Wayfarer," which were sung with superb artistry. In his second appearance, singing Wotan's Farewell from "Walküre," Mr. Tibbett was by no means so effective in voice projection nor in interpretation. The other numbers were a Cailliet orchestration of a Buxtehude Passacaglia, well instrumentated and performed, three movements from Karl Goldmark's "Rustic Wedding" Symphony, which is more of a suite than a symphony, and Samuel Barber's "Music for a Scene from Shelley." Both in musical content and in instrumentation this music admirably carries out the emotional content of the text.

Artur Schnabel was the soloist at the third pair of concerts of the month, appearing in the C minor Concerto of Beethoven for piano and orchestra. This was the fifth of the six concerts of the Beethoven Cycle, and besides Mr. Schnabel's masterly interpretation of the concerto the program also contained the "Fidelio" Overture and the Seventh Symphony.

Mr. Ormandy scored his biggest success of the season in his final pair of concerts, which concluded the Beethoven Cycle. The program was made up of the Eighth and the Ninth Symphonies. The ninth employed the largest and best trained chorus ever heard in work in Philadelphia. Usually the performance of the three orchestral numbers far surpasses that of the choral section, but on this occasion the Finale was the overpowering movement of the symphony.

S. L. L.

She Didn't Need Any Help

By Arthur Pollock

New York

"Penny Wise" is the better of the two newcomers to the theaters of Broadway and it does not miss by a wide margin being a fetching little comedy. It has been well imagined by Jean Ferguson Black, its author. Its situation and the incidents that lead from one thing to another need only the proper handling. But that handling can be accomplished only in dialogue that is caressing and spontaneous. And, though Miss Black can devise plot she cannot make her people talk with a natural humorous pleasantness.

They seem to be talking for effect, self-consciously, trying to be funny though they have no humorous gifts. This gives their talk a stilted and manufactured air that does not do among the frivolous. Nobody likes in these days the well-made farce of the old order and it does not do to write farce and try to turn it into comedy merely by calling it comedy on the program. Miss Black's characters by the artificiality of their talk reveal themselves inhabitants of farce.

For some reason it is the chief character of the play with which the author has best succeeded. Perhaps that is because the wife of the piece is often off stage and has not to talk so much as the others. And Linda Watkins, it happens, plays her more successfully than the others, who have to keep running about and pushing the play in this direction and that, are able to play their roles. She is the young wife of a successful playwright husband who fills his life with many infidelities. The women he has loved have always left him. Meeting the wife, they like her though they consider her stupid, with the result that their better natures prompt them to give up her husband. Whereupon they become good friends of the wife.

Two of them have dropped in at the playwright's country home when the play begins. They are annoyed by the fact that he has a new love and they resolve to do something about it. Before long the wife returns from New York bringing the new love for the week end. The ex-loves try to protect her. But it becomes clear after a time even to them that she is very well able to protect herself, that, in fact, she got rid of them neatly when her husband was enamored of them. And the new one she proceeds to get rid of in the same fashion.

This sort of thing cannot prove enchanting unless the talk is light, original and full of unexpected little twists. And that kind of talk Miss Black is not yet sufficiently experienced to write.

The other of the new plays dares to take Duse and D'Annunzio as its chief characters, giving them other names, and to tell the story of their love and its tragic ending for the great actress. Le Roy Bailey is the author, pitifully unequal to the job he sets himself. Duse and D'Annunzio and those about them can talk only banalities. Their emotions emerge as the merest nonsense. Consequently "Curtain Call" is not at all a pleasant thing to see. Duse was a woman and an artist of too great a dignity to deserve to be seen again even as a ghost in so unworthy a play. And yet Mr. Bailey has tried to write with the greatest respect.

Mané-Katz and Jewish Art

By Raymond Cogniat

Paris

The existence of Jewish art has often been discussed during the past few years. To those who are convinced of its existence, it seems more often than not characterized, at least in France, by a passionate expression, a kind of ardor, which gives exceptional power to its pictures. This art does not favor landscapes, but rather the portrayal of personages.

Nevertheless, these characteristics should not be taken as general rules, strictly adhered to and respected by Jewish painters. They seem rather to fit a certain category of Jewish artists and in particular those who come to us from Central Europe and even from Poland and Russia.

One of the most brilliant representatives of this tendency is certainly Mané-Katz, who recently held an exhibition of his work at the Galerie Charpentier. More than most, he is possessed by the passion for color, by the urge for intense expression. Sometimes this fervor leads him to the borderline of caricature without any wish on his part to pillory or satirize. The excess of his passion exalts forms and colors in a lyrism whose grandeur cannot be ignored. He loves harmonies where brilliant reds and gorgeous yellow-golds mingle; his paintings seem to pay homage to the grandeur and suffering of men. The human face and figure are this artist's favorite theme.

Many Jewish artists who, when they first arrived in France, showed a similar ardor, have gradually found satisfaction through contact with our climate, our landscapes and our life—satisfaction which without impoverishing their art enabled them to express greater serenity. Mané-Katz, on the contrary, although his work does not carry the mark of despair, has retained his powerful technique. His exhibition this year contained only recent paintings which he brought back from a month's stay in Palestine. He seems to have wished to renew his inspiration at the cradle of his forefathers, in that burnt-up land where his race has during the last few years found a new home. So a sort of stability has become evident in him. Those Oriental figures robed in sumptuous gowns who look like the Wise Men of old belong to the same race as the tragic rabbis whose effigies he gave us in preceding years.

The change is externalized in a sensitive manner in the general harmony of the picture: whereas browns used to dominate and reds were introduced in smaller patches, accenting the dramatic character of the whole, in the new compositions browns and blacks have almost disappeared, to be replaced by reds and luminous yellows which are set off by a few touches of blue. The technique remains the same: the paint is applied generously, showing the vigor of the stroke, and appears to be there according to a forceful inspiration. In spite of this appearance of improvisation the balance of the whole is maintained and we realize that not one stroke of the brush is out of place. Mané-Katz is so much the master of his art that he appears to act by instinct.

America's 'Parnell'

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Dublin

Of course, we all had knowledge of Elsie Schauffler's play about Parnell, and it was good business on the part of the Torch Theater to stage it in Dublin. Those who remember the chief and those of us to whom he is still held up as a great leader, greatly wronged, flocked to the performances. We had already seen, at the Abbey, "Parnell of Avondale," by Dr. Fearon of Trinity College, and found it not quite satisfactory.

Mrs. Schauffler's study also deals with the love affair which put an end to Parnell's political strength and, like Dr. Fearon's play, it left us cold, albeit it caused much private discussion. Both plays should do better in countries other than Ireland, where we are still too close to the original and, incidentally, suffering, politically, as a result of the reaction caused by his dethronement.

In the absence of the principal company at the Cambridge Festival Theater, where it was a pronounced success, the Abbey revived Brinsley MacNamara's "Margaret Gillan," with Moyra Devlin, the University College girl, whose interpretation of the title role the author declared to be in accordance with his own conception. The play is a penetrating study of a scorned woman who plots and carries out a terrible revenge on her former lover, only to find that, by so doing, she had paid a higher price than she had thought.

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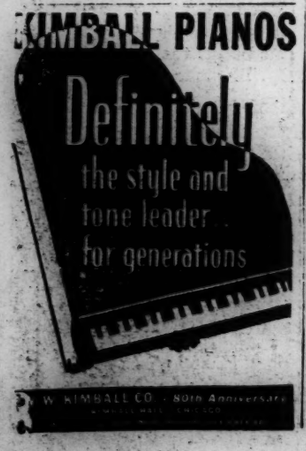

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A Tuesday and Saturday Education Page

'Seeing' the U. S. Constitution

Years of 1783-1787 Faithfully Depicted by Movie

By Robert W. Desmond

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

With the United States Constitution on every front page, and with schools of the nation placing stress upon the document as part of their observance of the 150th anniversary of its signing, the motion picture industry now has come forward with a contribution to popular understanding of what the Constitution is, and of how it came into being.

The years from 1783 to 1787, known as the "critical period in American history," saw the breakdown of the unity among the American colonies which had carried them successfully through the Revolutionary War. Sectional jealousies and stubborn self-will were so strong that the Articles of Confederation could not preserve law and order among the new states. Many felt that London was only biding its time until a general collapse might permit England to step in and seize the entire colonial area for the Crown once more. It was in this situation that Washington, Franklin, Jefferson, Hamilton, Madison, Jay, and other leaders organized a constitutional convention and drafted the document which Gladstone called "the greatest work that was ever struck off at a given time by the brain and purpose of man."

Twenty-Minute Film Depicts Great Story

It is the dramatized story of the conditions which existed following the Revolutionary War, the disunity which grew up, with all its conflicts and abuses, and of the action taken by the "fathers of the Constitution" to bring into being that body of laws which would assure liberty, safety, and welfare to the nation, which has been portrayed in a short motion picture. It is called "Servant of the People," is screened in 20 minutes, and has been made by Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer for showing in theaters, as a "short subject," and in schools. It was released early in April, and it is hoped by its makers that it will be as generally useful to schools as another of their shorts, "The Perfect Tribute," a story of an incident in Lincoln's life which is still in great demand three years after its first release.

The special value of "Servant of the People" is held to lie in its faithful portrayal of the facts, as well as in the real aid it gives in understanding the background of the Constitution and in visualizing the problems faced by the leaders who drafted the charter, and their characters. The picture was produced under the technical direction of Prof. Brainard Dyer of the University of California at Los Angeles, and although it has been shown to some of the most critical audiences in Washington and New York, no serious fault has been found with its treatment of the historical facts, while the casting and filming are as technically perfect as it was possible to make them.

To Read, Perchance to See

President Roosevelt, in a "fireside chat" on March 9, said to his listeners, "I hope that you have read the Constitution of the United States . . . like the Bible, it ought to be read again and again." The makers of the "Servant of the People," in advertising the film, reprint this sentence, but cross out the word "read" in both places where it appears, and substitute the word "seen." And, of course, it is true that the motion picture version makes it possible, almost literally, to see the Constitution—to see it as a vital and important factor in American government. It is expected to help both school children and adults to understand the Constitution better than they have in the past, when the average class in history or civics failed to grasp very successfully those problems which led to the formation of the Constitution, or to discover just what part the Constitution now has in the national scheme of things.

Those educators and public officials who have seen the "Servant of the People" appear to regard it as a highly useful tool in teaching these lessons, so vital to intelligent citizenship, and more so in these days than ever. "The film impressed me so deeply," said C. M. Koon, of the Office of Education, Department of the Interior, after attending a preview, "that I wish all teachers of American history and others interested in citizenship training might have had the same oppportunity."

Praise for its "extreme timeliness, its meticulous accuracy in portrayal of the background leading to the framing of the Constitution" was expressed unanimously by a group of representatives from 15 member organizations of the Motion Picture Council of the District of Columbia, after seeing "Servant of the People." Mrs. Frank A. Linzel, as president of the council, reported that "we feel that this film constitutes an outstanding contribution not only to the education of our youth, but of our adults as well—a contribution that merits the active support of every organization interested in constructive education."

Similar expressions were received by the producers from members of the United States Senate, from William Green of the American Federation of Labor, John E. Manley, general secretary of the National Council of the Young Men's Christian Association; A. M. Bush, president of the Parent-Teacher Association; Mrs. E. J. Ottaway, president of the National Council of Women; Mrs. Willis P. Miner, chairman of the department of motion pictures, division of schools and libraries, for the New York State Federation of Women's Clubs, and from other persons and organizations.

Recommended by the Motion Picture Committee of the Department of Secondary Education of the National Education Association, a guide to supplement the picture and aid in its study by students in secondary schools has been prepared by Ernest D. Lewis, president of that N. E. A. department. One of the series of "Photoplay Studies" issued under the general editorship of Max J. Herzberg and William Lewin in Newark, N. J., the booklet summarizes the history of the formation of the Constitution, contains reading references, study questions, and is illustrated with pictures from "Servant of the People" itself.

Signing the Constitution of the United States. This Is a Scene From the New Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer Motion Picture, "Servant of the People." Washington Has Signed, Franklin Is About to Sign, Having Just Been Assisted Forward by Hamilton and Madison, at His Right. Morris Is at Washington's Left, the Quill Pen in His Hand. Franklin Will Presently Point to the Sun on the Back of the Chair and Say That Now He Knows It Is Not a Setting Sun but "a Rising Sun," Representing the Future of the Young Country

Men Printing Money in Rhode Island. One of the Scenes From the Motion Picture, "Servant of the People," by Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer. Rhode Island and Each of the Other States Printed Its Own Currency, Which Was Not Accepted in Other States. This Was One of the Confusing Situations Existing Under the Articles of Confederation. The Constitution Delegated Power to Print Money to the Federal Government

Incidental to an M. A.

In England and the United States—The Same Degree, But Different Import

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

London

The new-made Master of Arts will find his degree quite a social asset in England. I do not mean that ambitious parents will suddenly take a rosier view of his eligibility, or that bank managers will begin to look on him with a more kindly gaze. No, the effect is at once narrower and more definite than that. To become an M. A. in England is rather like joining a very good club. But there is an important difference. The Master of Arts has a pretty stiff entrance fee, it is true, but he pays no annual subscription.

From the social point of view the dividends on this entrance fee are paid chiefly when he returns to the university from which the degree has been obtained—and this happens oftener than one would perhaps at first imagine. I find myself going back to my old college three or four times a year on an average. Some theatrical performance in the grove of Magdalen, or by the lakeside of Worcester, is cause enough; or an annual dinner in Hall of former undergraduates, a reunion of some organization, or perhaps some lecture or address or ceremony. Occasionally even the mere pleasure of a drive through 60 miles of quiet lanes and hedgerows has been enough to take me back.

If these excursions extend overnight, one naturally makes one's college one's headquarters. This is done even if one is only a B. A. But the difference in the entertainment accorded the Bachelor and the Master is most notable. At the evening dinner in Hall the Bachelor sits with the fourth year undergraduates, but the Master is invited to eat with the Fellows and Provost at the High Table. To the person who takes an intelligent interest in his food, this is a point of no mean importance. Sir Henry Newbolt has noticed the serenity of "dons on their dais." It may in part be due to the gastronomical provision that pious benefactors have made for them in the past. Not so many years ago a graduate of the college with which I am best acquainted left £10,000 to add to the amenities of the dinner table of its Fellows, and in these the visiting Master is agreeably allowed to share.

In the rooms and service put at his disposal for the night, the Bachelor is treated exactly like the Master. He takes over for the occasion the chambers of an undergraduate, and with these go the ministrations of the undergraduate's servant and bedmaker. A difference, however, again becomes apparent the next morning. Instead of breakfast being served privately in one's room, as is done for all undergraduates and Bachelors, an invitation to the Senior Common Room is received.

The S. C. R. with which I am familiar is a long massive building in the classical Renaissance style. Its windows, which are wide and high, are a variation on the round-arch style of the Normans. They look out on to a great stretch of greensward. Inside, the walls are covered with engravings and paintings of men who have been famous members of the college during some portion of its 610 years' existence. The scarlet robes, the venerable white beard and high forehead of the distinguished gentleman who was Provost when I was an undergraduate, benevolently greet me from the opposite wall each time I push open the door. On my right hand is a buffet with fish and eggs and bacon and toast and marmalade and jam, and in the center of the room there is a great flash of silver on the gleaming tablecloth that rises out of the £200 red Persian carpet.

This is practically the only place in the colleges that is kept strictly private. Even casual sightseers can penetrate into the quadrangles, the Halls, chapels and libraries, but the doors of the S. C. R. open only to those visitors who are M. A.'s. As one goes down the wooden staircase from one's room, across the third quadrangle, under the archway by the Junior Common Room, and crosses the long lawn that leads to the almost sacred precincts, one is conscious that it is indeed an occasion.

It is well that these incidental advantages of the M. A. degree should become better known, for the English universities are understood to be somewhat perturbed about the comparatively small numbers of their students who proceed to the so-called advanced degrees beyond the B. A., a circumstance that adversely affects their incomes.

In the United States there are large quantities of B. A.'s anxious to become Ph. D.'s, M. A.'s, and so on and so forth. To nothing like the same extent is this the case in England. The reason is simple. The American B. A. degree is reached after a course of general education, and the subsequent degrees reflect specialist courses of study. In England general education is brought to an end at school, and, in the vast majority of cases, the B. A. is given only for an almost fierce concentration on a single subject. There is thus no need to proceed to a "higher" degree in order to become proficient in a special branch of learning. Moreover, the institution, over a century ago, of the Honors system in English universities made the B. A. examination exceptionally important.

Generally speaking, the academic standing of a man, whatever his other degrees, is settled by the class of Honors he has taken in this examination. For instance, a B. A. with first-class Honors would undoubtedly take priority over a third-class B. A. who was also a Ph. D. Nevertheless, the M. A. is historically the completion of the true university training, and the universities are rightly concerned to make its significance and desirability more widely appreciated.

HAROLD HOBSON

Building World Friendship

Our Youth Round Table
Meets Every Tuesday

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

At a previous meeting of this international crowd we suggested that those of you who have taken hikes via the Youth Hostel routes at home and abroad, or enjoyed a similar sort of holiday, write in and share what you know. Sometimes such sharing helps individuals to get together for a similar experience. Sometimes, too, it bolsters up the courage of those who would like to take a vacation in this informal way (bicycle trips, hiking, camping, etc.) but feel a bit uncertain how to go about it. The chief reason why the Round Table encourages this sort of thing is that it is one more means of getting to know people in different localities and countries—really to know them. And this builds for better national and international relationships—which, as you may have guessed, is one of the Round Table's chief purposes in life.—Chairman.

* * *

Long Walks In Schwabenland

Massachusetts

Dear Chairman:

With great joy and interest do I read the column of the Round Table, and since there was a call that somebody might be interested in knowing about touring in Europe, I feel like sharing a little of my experience from a trip I took last summer to Germany. I have not taken any bicycle trip, neither have I made use of any of the many nice Youth Hostels, but I had the pleasure of taking very long, wonderful walks to some of the beautiful mountains in Schwabenland. The peace and beauty there are heavenly. For hours we were able to walk in those most magnificent cleanly-kept forests. I think here in this country they would be called parks. There are the nicest paths through those woods, simply lovely.

I also took a few trips by bus, auto and train. I went to Bavaria on a bus trip which was most successful and very inexpensive considering all we saw, and we were in the best of care at the very finest hotels. There were about 34 people in that party, 17 of whom were Americans. It was not a made-up party, but there were so many Americans, mostly young people, in it that this made the trip very successful and a happy one for all. (Miss) C. E. G.

* * *

Up-to-Date Members With Twentieth Century Ideas

California

Dear Chairman:

A small group of us have organized a club based on the Monitor, which has been functioning for some time and which we call the Twentieth Century Club.

In our club we have carried on discussions and given reports based on material in the Monitor. We had a part in a Monitor exhibit. We made notebooks dealing with subjects relative to youth, such as youth hostels, vocations, education, and of course one containing the Youth Round Table. Everyone seemed to enjoy this part of the exhibit, and several teachers asked to borrow the notebooks. Also occasionally the club has a social function.

We are interested in knowing what some other Monitor clubs are doing and should like to correspond with some of them. We should like to hear of the activities of other clubs and should be glad to share our experiences. (Miss) H. G.

* * *

Salute From Australia

Australia

Dear Chairman:

You have expressed the wish that many more Australians would write to the Round Table. Thank you for your kind invitation. I am 26 years of age and born in Australia, and lived two years in London, England, from 1930 till 1932 when I returned again to Melbourne. I am a ladies' hairdresser by profession. I think our Youth Round Table is a splendid idea, and I should like very much to belong to it, and make friends in other countries. (Miss) E. C. S.

* * *

Joins the Ever-Growing Devotees of Vermont

New Jersey

Dear Editor:

About 1935, during a trip up into New England, I became so fascinated with the beauty of the countryside scenes and views—and my brother likewise—that we began to inquire about the possibility of realizing a long-hoped-for dream. This was to have our own little farm in the beautiful green mountains of Vermont, which attracted us the most. To make the prelude short, we looked over, considered, and purchased a little farm near Londonderry, Vermont, and went up this last summer to start the reconstruction work. The healthy, out-of-door atmosphere, exercise, and rest made us so enjoy remaining at our work at the farm that our golf clubs lay unused the whole summer, even though one of the finest New England golf courses was just over at Manchester.

My father and mother both made repeated trips up to watch the progres of the little house, which was the oldest red brick house in the country. But now it is quite transformed after one whole summer's efforts. We had no architect; but have fixed over the old Brooks Farm house so that it looks like new.

Our friends visiting would immediately get into the spirt of the country, strip to the waist, and would be down in a well, or perhaps cleaning up an overgrown section of our 150 acres. The headmaster from the school in Lakeville, Conn., where my brother teaches, was often on hand to join his hand in the work.

At the present time I am counting the moments until I can get up there this summer to where I may have the privilege of associating with those fine Vermont people, as well as bring some friends up to enjoy—and really enjoy—the hard work and play together. Give me the open spaces every time. (Mr.) H. B. C.

* * *

It is so good to hear from old friends and we always enjoy the letters that bring us up to date on the experience or thinking of someone. Don't ever feel that you write too often. Mr. H. B. C. of the Vermont farm is our friend of the Westminster Choir School. Remember? He has told us interesting things about training in music, and, like our good friend Mr. K. H., drops us a line every now and then. These short notes (or even longer ones out of which we can take a short section) enable us to lend variety to Round Table meetings.

Cheerio . . .

Chairman

Co-eds at San Jose Study Mechanical Arts

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

San Jose, Calif.

"Girls make good mechanics, and if given equal training with men, there is no reason why women could not design and build a structure similar to the San Francisco Bay Bridge." This is the opinion of the industrial arts faculty of the San Jose State College which is training a group of co-eds in mechanical arts. Dr. H. A. Sotzin declares that women are well qualified for industrial jobs, such as engineering research, chemical engineering, drafting and home buildings, owing to their ease of physical adjustment, capacity for color and design, and understanding of homemaking problems.

According to George H. Spearman, aid to Dr. Sotzin, women are outstandingly careful and patient. Also, they think a problem through before they begin it. Girls, even when placed in classes with boys who have handled tools all their lives, are teachable and learn rapidly, the instructor declared.

B. W. Spaulding, also aid to Dr. Sotzin, in commenting on women's opportunity in the mechanical field, says he has found that a woman is perfectly capable of wielding a monkey wrench with great skill, and that the only barrier between a woman and success as an auto mechanic is a possible dislike of soiling her hands.

The faculty is unanimous in stating its opinion that superior male strength is practically the only advantage men as a whole have over women in attaining success in the industrial world.

Goodwill Day in India

The twelfth All-India Educational Conference was held at Gwalior on Dec. 27-30, 1936. This conference was the embodiment of the educational endeavor of the whole of India and was supported by all types of educational workers. The following resolution bears directly on their efforts toward world understanding. "This conference is of the opinion that the time has come for a more definite recognition of the necessity for international peace, and that as a means to that end a day called World Goodwill Day should be set apart for observance in all schools and colleges in India as in other countries."

College Freshmen—Six Months After

Our freshmen have been with us for a full half-year. In the halls of the old building with the eight quaint towers there are no longer any strange faces. The diverse but mutually bewildered group of young "outsiders," so conspicuous but four short months ago, has faded away and is no more seen. We have come to know its members as individuals, and they in their turn are coming to know us.

This annual miracle of "assimilation," as the freshman handbooks call it, has again somehow come to pass. Somehow the passengers have signed on as crew. They may be unused to sailing, confused between port and starboard—even slightly qualmish with the unaccustomed roll of the intellectual high seas—but they are gallantly willing.

The sea-change that six months have wrought in these young people is in the aggregate enormous, although less apparent in the individual, perhaps, than in the group as a whole. As a group, our freshmen are beginning to acquire a sense of direction, and they are beginning to learn to think. Something rich and strange, indeed! In some manner the college has apparently been able to suggest the desirability of direction, and to set up recognizable standards of thought. Eventually these young people may learn that life itself is one long orientation, and that even the clearest thinkers of all our yesterdays and todays are stammering babes.

But not all the contribution is from the college. If it has given much to its freshmen, it has recieved much in return.

First, it has in the main received sound material to work with: no workman can make out of wood what is not already in the wood. And while a few boards may have knots, and others have felt the tooth of the worm, the proportion of clean, straight lumber should be reassuring to those who may be discouraged about the future of the race.

Second, the college acquires with its freshmen a whole new reservoir of idealism, sometimes touching, and of faith. Since faith intelligently directed is among the world's great forces, it is the obligation of Antioch and of every school to deal reverently and wisely with that force.

Third, along with their faith, the freshmen bring the college a fresh point of view and a healthy instinct which can frequently detect what is pompous, hollow, and insincere. This instinct is not infallible; freshmen are often dogmatic, intolerant, and provincial, or regimented and over-docile. Yet learning is, or ought to be, a co-operative enterprise, and it is a dull teacher indeed who cannot learn from his freshmen as well as teach them.—From Antioch Notes.

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Airway Firm Studies Choices For Routes Across Atlantic

News in Aviation

Given a piece of string and a globe, an aviation enthusiast can have a fine time plotting out any number of transatlantic flight courses for his own benefit. This is what Pan American Airways has been doing in a profesisonal way for a number of months, and has finally determined a number of course routes principally by the swivel-chair route. These are not selected routes in a final sense, but ones which must undergo test flights before any really important decisions are made.

A good start would be to get yourself a map of the North Atlantic or, better still, a globe map of the world, to trace the courses tentatively chosen by Pan American Airways.

Beginning at the bottom of the North Atlantic, the first route is the so-called "southern route," by way of Bermuda and the Azores. Between the American coast and Bermuda, the flying distances are:

From Charleston, 882 miles; from Norfolk, 772; from Baltimore, 814; from New York City, 773.

From Bermuda to the Azores is the longest non-stop jump on any of the six routes—2067 miles.

From the Azores to Lisbon, the southern route extends 1050 miles, making the continent-to-continent flight on this route 3890 miles in all. From Lisbon, it is 900 miles to Paris, 922 miles to Southampton, or, on a New York-to-London flight, a total mileage of 4865; to Paris, 4790; to Berlin, 5340 miles.

Northern or Southern

The so-called "northern route," the genuinely central and hence ideal route, runs the Atlantic between Botwood, Newfoundland, and Foynes at the mouth of the River Shannon in Ireland. The over-ocean distance on this course is 1995 miles. Between New York, Baltimore or Charleston there are two potential courses. One runs from New York to Shediac, N. B., 601 miles; then to Botwood, N. F., 471 miles. The British alternate westbound route runs from Botwood to Montreal, 890 miles, to New York, 327 miles.

On the British end of the northern route, Foynes to Southampton, the British Imperial Airways flying boat base, is 350.5 miles. Total mileage, therefore, from New York to London by way of the northern route through Newfoundland, is 3417 miles; to Paris, 3634 miles; to Berlin, 3987 miles.

These "northern" and "southern" routes are the two prime routes. The alternate four which survey flights may prove to be valuable are a potential course from Charleston, Baltimore or New York city to St. Johns, N. F., 1145 miles. From St. Johns thence to the Azores is an over-water flight of 1359 miles. Total mileage on this route, New York to London, would be 4512, or 352 miles shorter than the southern course.

Weather Concerns

The St. Johns-Azores route, incidentally, follows closely the famous "NC" route of the Navy fliers in 1919. Drawbacks to its use include the fact that it would combine the worst of both "northern" and "southern" route weather, which would militate against it as an all-year route.

Should it be, for instance, impossible from a weather standpoint to reach Newfoundland from the North American coast, Pan American has laid down a Labrador route as one solution. This runs from New York to Shediac, N. B., 601 miles; to Cartwright, Labrador, 613 miles; to Foynes, Ireland, 1947 miles. Total New York to London distance by this route would be 3564 miles.

Then, out over the top of the globe, Pan American has a Far North course—result of some seven expeditions it has sent up there—which runs by way of Greenland and Iceland. It totals in mileage, New York to London, 2898 miles; to Copenhagen, 3942 miles; to Berlin, 4284 miles.

With these routes one should have a pretty good flight map of the north Atlantic as one operator sees it. To these may be added on the miles over North American territory to get complete mileages on the northern trans-Atlantic routes:

Charleston to New York, 660 miles; Norfolk to New York, 402 miles; Baltimore to New York, 151 miles.

In the confusion that may result from having mileages given from so many American cities, possibly making readers wonder which city is the real terminal of the trans-Atlantic routes, it should be explained that New York, Baltimore and Charleston are all terminals, and landings and departures from each of them will undoubtedly be determined by the particular state of the weather over the Atlantic. Each city, it may be seen, is placed in a weather zone of enough difference so as to provide suitable alternate landing fields or bases.

Preparing Ports

In Baltimore a force of 1000 men, 25 trucks and five steam shovels are rapidly converting some of the choice harbor property into a field for combined airplane and flying boat operation. City engineers expect to have a clear channel and mooring facilities in Baltimore about May 16. The completed port at Baltimore is expected to be ready for dedication in January, 1938.

In Charleston, S. C., a similar work is taking place on the east bank of the Ashley River, a few minutes from the center of the city. The port there is expected to be ready to receive planes by May 15, with dedication expected also by the end of the year.

After two years of discussion the Sinking Fund Commission in New York City has begun work at North Beach airport in the development of a sea-land airdrome which may be one of the finest in the world. North Beach is considered the only place within or without New York City limits that is suitable or adequate for the operation of ocean-going airplanes. The project is authorized up to about $8,000,000 and will produce a field and marine base which will be within 15 minutes of downtown New York.

Dredging has now begun at North Beach, as well as fill work, to extend the landing space. Some facilities are expected to be available in 1938. In the meantime, that New York may not be left out of the development picture, Pan American is temporarily going ahead with the improvement of Port Washington as a temporary terminal.

Wives Ask Right to Earn Wage

(Continued From Page 1)

and other intimately related questions.

While Mrs. Lawson, both over the radio introducing the department chairmen, and in her annual address as president, was calling upon the women to educate themselves for living so as to avoid troubled thinking and come into "calm spiritual security," the convention was seething over a resolution introduced by Mrs. William Dick Sporborg, of Portchester, N. Y., opposing President Roosevelt's plan for revision of the Supreme Court.

Some monthrs ago Mrs. Lawson asked the states to poll their membership on their attitude toward the President's plan. Following the customary procedure, since the resolution was proposed, clubs have been asked to send in their votes by mail, supplementing the poll which is scheduled to come on the floor.

Mrs. Lawson has stated her readiness to report both polls to the convention when asked "by any of the board of directors," but so far she has declined to give any information on the results. It is generally believed that both votes are definitely against the President's plan.

Some States Against Poll

Some states, like Montana and Georgia, declined to take the poll on the ground that it is unpleasantly controversial. Others, like California, have not yet done so, although the delegations here state that failure to do so was not because of unwillingness to have the federaton consder the issue.

There is a strong undercurrent of opposition in the convention to letting the resolution come to a vote. Delegates from the South and West are forming a coalition with strategy which will probably first seek to prevent any consideration on the floor and, if that fails, will move to table it.

The resolution will not come to a vote until Friday morning, following a session on Thursday evening at which the question will be debated by Joseph B. Keenan, assistant United States Attorney General, speaking for, and another Democrat, Senator Burton K. Wheeler of Montana, speaking against the President's plan.

Mrs. Sporborg and Mrs. Lawson both have given interviews in which they deplored charges of partisanship and politics raised against the resolution, disclaiming any such intent on their own part, and declaring that, if the resolution has been made such an issue, the fault is with the opponents.

The establishment of a national academy of public affairs was urged today by Mrs. John L. Whitehurst, of Baltimore, chairman of education.

Representative Wesley E. Disney (D) of Oklahoma, has introduced a bill in Congress along lines recommended by Mrs. Lawson who is the originator of the idea, and Mrs. Whitehurst, for an institution in Washington, similar to those at West Point and Annapolis, for the training of men and women for public activity in administrative affairs with a view to career service. The bill calls for an initial expenditure of $5,000,000 and provides for the nomination of candidates, one a year by each Congressman, two by each Senator, and 50 by the President.

Mrs. Whitehurst deplored indoctrination by teachers in the schools and urged a system of education for youth and adults which would be directed primarily at preparing them for citizenship.

Miss Alves Long of St. Louis, chairman of international relations, made a plea to the women to "seek peace and pursue it," with essay contests as the chief project. "How shall the United States keep the peace," will be the subject for the contest during the coming year. Prizes this year went to Mrs. Raymond Keith of New Jersey, for obtaining the largest number of entrants in the contest, to Mrs. B. M. Howorth of Mississippi, for the greatest number written by club women, to David Goldsmith of Chicago, for the best student essay, and to Miss Ruth Elizabeth Atkins of Hannibal, Mo., for the best essay by a club woman.

Contest for Traffic Safety

A public taught to drive and to walk safely, traffic legislation in every State that conforms to the standards of the uniform vehicle code, and adequate enforcement of traffic legislation were given as the aims of her committee by Mrs. Edward Hammett of Sheboygan, Wis.

Mrs. Hammett announced a contest for the coming year with prizes of $50 and $25 for clubs of less than 10 members with best reports of safety activities. Similar prizes will be awarded for reports from clubs of more than 100 members and a prize of $100 will be given to the State safety chairman who is judged to have done most for the promotion of safety of 1937.

Receipts for the year of $155,916.76 were announced by Mrs. Lafell Dickinson, of Keene, N. H., treasurer. The disbursements were $150,692.98. The foundation fund now stands at $155,000, and it is hoped that the desired total of $1,000,000 will be reached in the fiftieth anniversary year, 1941.

The ticket for next year's election is shaping up with Mrs. Sadie Orr Dunbar, of Portland, Ore., unopposed for president, a contest for the first vice-presidency, by Mrs. Sporborg, Mrs. Whitehurst, and Mrs. Walter W. Seymour, of Chicago. There are three contestants for the second vice-presidency, Mrs. Dickinson, Mrs. John S. Harvey, of Wheeling, W. Va., and Mrs. H. G. Bogert of Akron, Colo.

Each afternoon Mrs. Lawson is opening her home with its famous Indian museum which contains the beaded pouch used in ceremonies between the Indians and William Penn, beaded jackets, arrowheads, knives, and swords, together with many other Indian relics. The most recent acquisitions are from the newly opened Spiro mound. Among the articles on exhibition is a pewter set brought by Mrs. Lawson's grandfather, the Rev. Charles Journeycake, last chief of the Delawares, when he migrated from Kansas and bought tribal rights from the Cherokees of Oklahoma.

Sobriety of Coventry Wins M. P.'s Praise

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON—A tribute was paid here recently to the sobriety of Coventry, center of the British automobile industry, by Capt. William Strickland, Member of Parliament for that district.

Though Coventry has had more money to spend, and there has been a great influx of population during the last 12 months, the total number of proceedings for drunkenness in 1936 was only 62. This represents 16.7 per 10,000 of the population. Captain Strickland said, "This is a great tribute to the general good citizenship of Coventry industrial workers."

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How to Be Happy Though Happy

I WAS accustomed to meet Mr. Maploony just outside the vestibule that inducts the lunch-hour throngs into the A-Z Cafeteria. However my morning mood might deflate at the prospect of another such meal, I was certain to find him companionable, wearing that smile of welcome that city could not wither nor tray-carrying stale.

There are a number of classic instances where friendship has survived misfortune; but no shipwreck, no prairie fire, it seems to me, puts quite the same strain on geniality as lunching en masse. To divide one's last crust with a friend with a smile, that is one thing; to be suddenly confronted by an acre of food, and smile, is quite another. And Mr. Maploony wasn't even a friend, simply an acquaintance; that is, a person one nurses no extravagant hope about, a little man of no particular promise met over a leaf of lettuce. And yet I came to look forward to those meals. His company, his cheer, were as necessary as the tray itself.

* * *

"MAPLOONY, HOW DO you do it?" I asked one especially crowded Saturday. It is a mistake even to try to eat on Saturdays in Washington.

"Do what?"

"Keep so unruffled, so happy."

His reply was lost owing to his having turned the Cape of Good Hope. This was the geographical point where one ceased looking at people's backs and first obtained a view of their sides at the counter far away. It was a definite advance.

* * *

PERHAPS I SHOULD say that lunching in Washington has become difficult, because there are always so many more customers at any given place at a given time than the management has expected. The A-Z, however, has transcended all that. Its processes were planned by someone who thought in thousands. And then gilded the conception with a few amenities—palms, a set of scales, almost enough tables, and charming counter-girls clad in pastoral green. In their spotless uniforms they remind one of water-cress and meadow brooks. They carry out the honey-dew motif. Every third one is doubtless named Amaryllis. When, or if, Mr. Maploony buys his farm he should engage one to churn. Marie Antoinette could have picked worse for the Petit Trianon. And when, in addition, the management decorates with smilax on anniversaries and turns on the air-cooling system, it has done everything possible in a cafeteria. People like myself, for whom it isn't enough, simply don't deserve attention.

* * *

PRESENTLY, WHEN we were stalled by a lady who could not hurriedly decide between the cream of tomato and the vegetable, I said: "I asked you a question, Maploony. How do you manage to live on this high level of cheerfulness? And don't tell me you are one of those stoic individuals who are never borne down by untoward events, for I won't believe it."

"Happiness is a happening," Mr. Maploony said, rather absent-mindedly, since it is difficult to search one's philosophy and choose from thirty-four desserts at the same time. I usually end up by taking the three prunes.

We passed the cluster of Amaryllises who dispense the beverages, tabulate our tastes on a machine, make change, and send one forth upon the quest for a table with a heartening smile. It is the smile that makes it seem so ungrateful not to come again on the morrow.

* * *

THE TABLE-HUNT IS, in the A-Z, what the chase was in the primitive movies. It affords all the excitement and, at the same time, the assurance of a happy ending. To hasten with an ingeniously loaded tray through narrow aisles where the smallest boy could stick out a fatal foot, to convince Mr. Maploony that we can never reach that corner table before the two elderly ladies, to call his attention to the one we might reach and still not spill one's coffee in the saucer, this is something new in the history of lunching. If one could forget that the soup is growing cold, it would be almost a new sport. Safari in a restaurant. But it does seem as if civilization had almost gone full circle, with this difference, that the caveman did not have to contend with crowds.

"What were you saying about happiness?" Mr. Maploony asked, after he had found a place to deposit his unloaded tray.

"I want to discover your secret," I said. "You are the most equable-tempered man I know. You seem to dwell among the untrodden ways while people are walking over your feet. You maintain this happy mood more consistently than the facts would account for. How do you accomplish it?"

* * *

"NOW THAT'S FUNNY," Mr. Maploony said. "I never thought of myself in that light—I never bother much about it."

"In the happiness I've experienced," I continued, "there are two pretty well defined parts, zones. There's the long upward approach. And the narrow ridge of attainment. A knife edge, if there ever was one. The moment one arrives at the peak, one can only look down. The end of that serene state not only is in sight, the very view of the end clouds the enjoyment of the golden moment itself. The next step is inevitably down, down to the commonplace of content, or lower. Wasn't it Thoreau who said that we all lead lives of quiet desperation? Well, granting that we do a little better than that, there are very few of us who spend our waking hours so high on the sunny slopes as you seem to do. And yet you have only a tithe of what you want. Your free hours are numbered. You even eat—here. So I ask you how you do it?"

* * *

"PERHAPS OUR VIEWS of happiness differ," Mr. Maploony said modestly. "How would you define it?"

"Don't let's grow pedagogical," I said. "You know what I mean. You are living along when suddenly you experience an access of joy, a sunburst of realization that you are happy, that you are bathing in a radiant moment, through some news, or some attainment, or some deeper harmony with others. You are poised in this new warmth. You have a glimpse of endless enablement, of universal affection. And then, presto, the music stops, the glow fades, and you parachute down from the heavenly height. And because you have done this so often, you cut the poised moment even shorter by knowing that it is to be cut short. If you know too much, like Hamlet, you never have it at all."

"Well, at least you are happier, after that, for having been happy, aren't you?" Mr. Maploony asked, apparently quite undepressed by the picture I had drawn.

"I suppose so," I said. "But don't evade the point. What keeps you up there? What's the thing I miss? How am I to be happy though happy, as you appear to be?"

* * *

"WELL, I'LL TELL you," Mr. Maploony said. "I guess I take it as it comes. I don't put much stock in this pursuit of happiness they talk about. It ain't like the cat a dog chases up a pole. It's more like a cat that comes to sit in your lap. You hold it awhile and stroke it a bit and it purrs and you know that, after a little, it'll jump down and go away. But, if you've been friendly with it, it'll come again. And in between, you've got your work to do. Happiness is like being friendly with somebody nicer and more sought after than yourself. It's a privilege. It's like a young fellow I used to eat with here last year. And was he gay! You forgot all the noise and the clutter when he laughed. I knew well he wouldn't be content long talking with a quiet chap like me. So every day I took it like he was a scarlet tanager that had come to rest a minute on my window-sill. I didn't bother about when he was to fly away. And as it happens, I had him to enjoy most of the winter, the boy, I mean. It was what you might call a happy winter. But if I'd tried to hold on to it, if I'd worried and schemed and plagued about it, I'd 've spoilt every minute of it. That's the only way to be happy though happy, as you call it."

"You mean that you're happy in the belief that, if you provide the window-sill, the tanager will some day alight."

"Yes, or a sparrow," Mr. Maploony added.

T. MORRIS LONGSTRETH.

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Red Tape Provençal

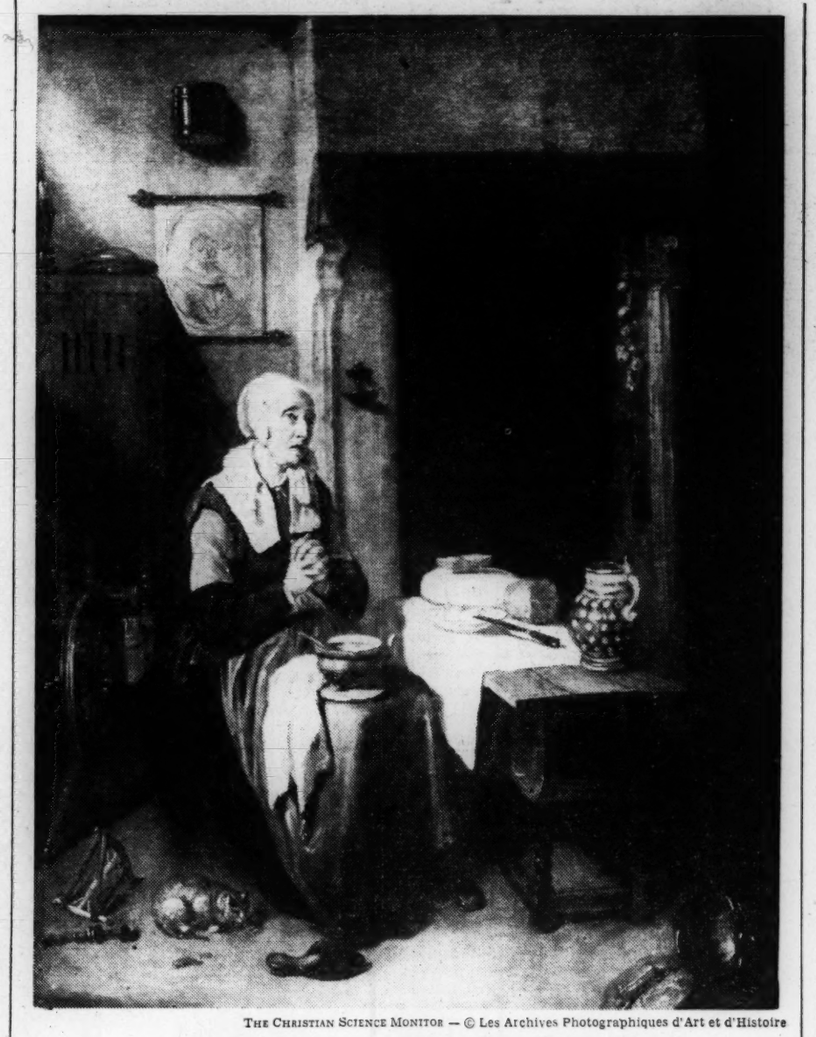
THE installation of the telephone when we first arrived was a little comedy in itself. The chief engineer waited upon me with his henchmen carrying large coils of wire, and I showed him where I wanted the apparatus to be placed in the house. Then came the question of the outside wiring and how to attach the communicating wires from the house to the main line without disfiguring the garden.

After much discussion we decided to run them down through the olive grove to a public post some metres below, but to do this the line must cross the terraces of a peasant neighbour who lived far away in the mountains. To await his permission to traverse his terraces would cause indefinite delay, and I wanted my telephone installed at once. Then suddenly the chief engineer had an inspiration. He would make a *détour* by the road and reach the telephone post below without trespassing upon the peasant's terraces. Then Hilaire should throw the coil of wire across those same terraces to him, and he would catch it and affix it to the post. In this manner not one trespassing footmark would be made upon the property of another.

And so the thing was done, amid shouts of joyous laughter.

I can see Hilaire now, bobbing up and down in his excitement and slapping his hands and thighs triumphantly as the coil of wire, well and truly thrown, whizzed through a clearing of the olive trees and was deftly caught by the engineer below—who promptly burst into victorious song. . . .

We cherish that hidden joke between us to this day, and whenever I meet the chief engineer, dashing about in his disreputable but so useful car, his blue eyes and strong white teeth flash with reminiscent merriment in his sun-browned face.—WINIFRED FORTESCUE, in "Perfume From Provence." (Boston: Houghton Mifflin.)



THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR — © Les Archives Photographiques d'Art et d'Histoire

"LE BÉNÉDICITÉ": *An Oil Painting by Nicolas Maes*

NICOLAS MAES may well be called a child prodigy in art. For he was only sixteen years old when he painted his "Grace Before the Meal," which easily holds its own in the Louvre, among pictures of the Dutch School.

The poetic nature of Maes is shown in his treatment of the simple Dutch interior in which a serene woman is seated before her frugal meal; the light from an unseen window falling upon her white cap and the table-cloth. To such ordinary scenes Nicolas Maes could give a rare charm and beauty which, with the simplicity of his composition, well portrayed the characters of his models. His powerful warm coloring has been compared to that of both Titian and Rembrandt, and it is not surprising that some of his unsigned pictures have from time to time been attributed to that great Dutch master.

Two years after having painted this picture, Nicolas Maes began to study with Rembrandt. He was one of the few of the master's pupils who, when leaving his studio after four years of work, kept his own individuality. Doubtless he was influenced by the work of his teacher, but the subjects of his pictures, their sentiment and feeling, are particularly his own. Although Maes was long known as a portrait painter, portraits were never his best work. He painted best the humble lives of the peasants, with the same poetic feeling as did Millet. Like Millet, too, he seemed instinctively to share the longings of the humble folk of his country; sympathetically to understand their joys and sorrws. So that, in a lesser degree than Millet, he became their spokesman in art.

The Seaside Makes Ready

NOTHING near the sea shows that summer is on the way. I have to go inland to see patches of daffodils shine in Sussex gardens, to see bare woods where village children find a handful of primroses here and there. The pinkish mauve of rising sap lies on trim hedgerows, and in sheltered gardens the almond blossoms have ventured out in lovely sprays. The seashore is treeless; but, nevertheless, there is some show that a genial change or year is at hand. The old seaside town is preparing for its summer visitors.

All the winter I have seen gray tumbling seas sweep the lonely beach with a line of foam, rising in plumes of white waves over the breakwater. Sea-gulls have floated languidly through the rain-drenched air; and only occasionally has the sunset made color along the coast—its crimson and gold gleaming briefly through dark clouds.

Now, at last, come signs of awakening. The pier, striding out to sea on its myriad supports, loses the almost island-like seclusion of the winter months. Workmen appear below it in the forest of iron columns where the waves toss in darkness. Painters arrive with their pots of green and white paint to redecorate that house with its gilt walls, domes, and colored glass windows in the middle of the pier where I, in my childhood, and probably every child since, longed to live. Once more, when the façade of light shines out along the shore at dusk, the pier buildings too sparkle like a fairy palace across the water. Beyond the pier begin the series of little shops and rooms—or are they homes?—that reach back under the pavements and cliffs to nobody knows how far. Here, too, are signs of summer coming. The small boxes, purses, and mirrors adorned with shells, the pencils and rulers which you applied to your eye to obtain a view of the parade and pier, the flat badly-made dolls in paper boxes, string bags of ninepins that would never stand up, small tin buckets and blunt wooden spades—these are some of the things I never see now in the little seaside shops.

Other things go on without much change. There are still dim windows filled with compasses, carved shells, a fully rigged ship in a bottle. The seafaring man is the same: big, solid, stolid, slow of speech and gesture, clad in blue serge, his face tanned and rosy, his eyes invariably blue. He keeps to that side of the pier that is furthest away from fashion on the parade. But he is busy with his nets and other things in a deep cosy room where he works. There you may catch a glimpse among cork floats and maybe a boat hanging upside down, of his treasures, the photographs of his kith and kin, his first ship, and the curios that he picked up across the world. Outside, pulled high on the beach, are more boats, piles of tarred rope, anchors and chains rusting in the sea air, newly made nets, and baskets, with here and there the beautiful rigging of a sailing boat against the sky. It is almost ready for that artificial tide that will sweep over it, filling every cranny,—the crowds that want to sail, to fish, to eat, to bathe, to sleep in the sun. And so kiosks are being painted, and men with cameras begin to appear, and deck chairs are being unfolded, and the patient little gray donkeys have come to stand waiting in a row.

At the further end of the town stretches the wide parade of pink faced pavement, with green railings and smooth lawns, and this would seem always in readiness for the summer visitor. But even here is activity. The rock gardens are being filled with prim rows of flowers foreign to the soil—wallflowers, stocks, pansies. High up on the cliff the old bow-windowed house stares out across the sea, and in dignified calm stand squares and terraces of great Regency houses. Summer will come with the burning blue of August skies, and the soft lisp of lazy tides; at sunset the great houses will merge into a pinkish haze in the dusk; street lights will shine out in yellow rows, and everywhere the sea-gulls, dipping, swooping, swirling, floating, will weave long rhythmic scrolls.

And so the old town prepares for its visitors.

M. A. B.

En Saga

SIBELIUS is kin to winds and forest trees,
To rocks and fern and water-falls.
He plucks or sweeps the strings
As crudely as a lashing blast
Threatens and assaults the trembling branch.
Or, as a stealing breeze
Caresses thin-stemmed leaves,
Inviting them to dance,
So his slim, silver sounds
Insinuate themselves
Into our consciousness
And we like aspen leaves
Begin to tremble, and to dance.
The dark pine's dignity and strength
Sibelius also knows
As well as the appeal of violets
That hide among the last year's leaves,
Or wind flowers holding their pale cups
Toward dripping skies.
The little intimate details
Of woodland life, and its
Stark force are his—
Unquestionably his.

CAROLINE JENNINGS KUNKEL

"As we forgive our debtors"

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

IN REPEATING the Lord's Prayer, many Christians throughout the world pray daily, "Forgive us our debts, as we forgive our debtors." Is the significance of this immortal sentence fully realized, or is it repeated in a mechanical manner as a habit taught us from childhood? Are we actually willing to forgive, that we may be forgiven? Really to forgive our debtors, we must first love them. In "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (p. 17), Mary Baker Eddy, the Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science, gives the divinely inspired spiritual interpretation of the above as follows: "*And Love is reflected in love.*"

A student of Christian Science experienced a very beautiful spiritual unfoldment by reflecting God's love and proving its availability. A friendship of many years' standing became very inharmonious after one of two persons became an active worker in the Christian Science movement. There was seemingly a great deal of sarcasm, jealousy, resentment, and criticism expressed; and this was very disturbing to the student. She almost decided to terminate the friendship, but instead turned wholeheartedly to God, and asked for guidance. The answer came, to love more. This spiritual message brought to mind the above quotation from the Lord's Prayer, together with its wonderful spiritual interpretation. Turning away from everything unlike God, good, and recognizing error for what it is—simply a false argument of material sense—this student turned her thought in the right direction. She saw clearly that all spiritual individualities are embraced in God, divine Principle, and this divine fact opened to her the flood-tides of heaven, and let in Truth's healing qualities of love, forgiveness, confidence, loyalty, and compassion. All sense of aggressiveness vanished in the irradiance of Love. Within a brief period of time God's law of infinite wisdom opened the way for the friend to call upon the Christian Scientist, to receive help for what seemed to be severe eye trouble. This expression of humility overwhelmed the Christian Scientist with boundless gratitude, for she realized as never before the perfection of forgiveness through love. Christian Science treatment was given, and within a short time the healing took place; since then the friend has become an ardent student of Christian Science. Divine Love never fails to bring about unity and understanding wherever it is reflected. Mrs. Eddy writes in "Retrospection and Introspection" (p. 80), "There are no greater miracles known to earth than perfection and an unbroken friendship."

What a blessed assurance we feel in knowing that since God has created man in His image, and man lives in God, he always reflects Love! Steadfastness, humility, faithfulness, honesty, courage, purity, spiritual-mindedness, consecration, and loyalty are reflections of Love. Our faithful efforts to advance spiritually increase our understanding of God and of His image, man, and endow us with the ability and capacity to overcome all that is unlike good. The very nature of goodness excludes all claims of error which may endeavor to mar or disturb those who are learning to understand their true being and relationship to God and one another. God's law of righteous government ordains that men shall dwell together in unity, harmony, and understanding. In spite of this, false beliefs such as resentment, hatred, revenge, sensitiveness, greed, and idle gossip, often spring out from their dark and hidden places, in an attempt to separate men and nations. In order to gain calm reliance on the infinite power of Spirit in time of trials, we must reflect more humility, gratitude, patience, love, and forgiveness. The universal need is for more love. Christ Jesus, the great Master, taught his disciples how to defend themselves against the foes of human hate, envy, malice, and prejudice; and he never swerved from his loyalty to God, well knowing that, as Mrs. Eddy says (Science and Health p. 225), "Love is the liberator."

The Way-shower left to all mankind the perfect example of forgiveness. His selfless life and teachings were living expressions of Love. When Peter asked him, "How oft shall my brother sin against me, and I forgive him? till seven times?" Jesus answered him, "I say not unto thee, Until seven times: but, Until seventy times seven" (Matthew 18:21-22). The Way-shower admonished his followers to be charitable, and to love more. His beneficent love and compassion, even for his enemies, were expressed in his final words spoken from the cross during his experience on Calvary (Luke 23:34), "Father, forgive them; for they know not what they do." Being fully aware of his at-one-ment with the Father, he proved the eternality of Life and Love. Christ, the immutable, eternal, indestructible Truth, gives us the spiritual understanding whereby to "forgive our debtors," as Love forgives and liberates us. Thus, and only thus, "*Love is reflected in love.*"

(In another column will be found a translation of this article into German)

„Wie wir vergeben unsern Schuldigern"

Übersetzung des auf dieser Seite in englischer Sprache erscheinenden christlich-wissenschaftlichen Aufsatzes

IM GEBET des Herrn beten viele Christen in der ganzen Welt täglich: „Und vergib uns unsere Schuld, wie wir vergeben unsern Schuldigern". Sind wir uns der Bedeutung dieses unsterblichen Satzes voll bewußt oder wiederholen wir ihn gedankenlos als eine uns von Kind auf gelehrte Gewohnheit? Sind wir tatsächlich willens zu vergeben, damit uns vergeben werde? Um unsern Schuldigern wirklich zu vergeben, müssen wir sie zuerst lieben. In „Wissenschaft und Gesundheit mit Schlüssel zur Heiligen Schrift" (S. 17) gibt Mary Baker Eddy, die Entdeckerin und Gründerin der Christlichen Wissenschaft, für die angeführte Stelle die göttlich inspirierte geistige Auslegung: „Und Liebe spiegelt sich in Liebe wider".

Eine Schülerin der Christlichen Wissenschaft erlebte einst eine herrliche geistige Entfaltung, als sie die Liebe Gottes widerspiegelte und ihre Verfügbarkeit bewies. Eine langjährige Freundschaft wurde sehr unharmonisch, als sie eine tätige Arbeiterin in der christlich-wissenschaftlichen Bewegung wurde. Die Schülerin mußte viel beißenden Spott, Eifersucht, Unwillen und Tadel über sich ergehen lassen; und dies beunruhigte sie sehr. Sie war nahe daran, die Freundschaft zu kündigen; aber statt dessen wandte sie sich rückhaltlos an Gott und bat um Führung. Die Antwort kam: —mehr lieben. Diese geistige Botschaft erinnerte sie an die oben erwähnte Stelle aus dem Gebet des Herrn im Verein mit ihrer wunderbaren geistigen Auslegung. Indem sich die Schülerin von allem Gott, dem Guten, Unähnlichen abwandte und den Irrtum als das erkannte, was er ist—einfach als falsche Behauptung des materiellen Sinnes—gab sie ihrem Denken die rechte Richtung. Sie sah klar, daß alle geistigen Einzelwesen in Gott, dem göttlichen Prinzip, inbegriffen sind; und diese göttliche Tatsache öffnete ihr des Himmels Schleußen, und der Wahrheit heilende Eigenschaften Liebe, Versöhnlichkeit, Vertrauen, Treue und Erbarmen überströmten sie. Jedes Gefühl von Feindseligkeit verschwand im Strahlenglanz der Liebe. Nach kurzer Zeit fügte es Gottes Gesetz der unendlichen Weisheit, daß die Freundin die Christliche Wissenschafterin besuchte, um sie wegen eines scheinbar schlimmen Augenleidens um Hilfe zu bitten. Dieses Zeichen der Demut überwältigte die Christliche Wissenschafterin mit grenzenloser Dankbarkeit; denn sie erkannte wie nie zuvor die Vollkommenheit der Vergebung durch Liebe. Christlich-wissenschaftliche Behandlung wurde gegeben, und in kurzer Zeit fand die Heilung statt. Inzwischen ist die Freundin eine eifrige Schülerin der Christlichen Wissenschaft geworden. Die göttliche Liebe verfehlt nie, überall, wo sie widergespiegelt wird, Einigkeit und Verständnis hervorzurufen. Mrs. Eddy schreibt in „Rückblick und Einblick" (S. 80): „Die Erde kennt keine größeren Wunder als die Vollkommenheit und ungebrochene Freundschaft".

Welch gesegnete Zuversicht uns beseelt, wenn wir wissen, daß der Mensch, der als Gottes Ebenbild in Gott lebt, stets die Liebe widerspiegelt! Standhaftigkeit, Demut, Gewissenhaftigkeit, Ehrlichkeit, Mut, Reinheit, geistige Gesinnung, Hingebung und Treue sind Widerspiegelungen der Liebe. Unsere gewissenhaften Anstrengungen, geistig fortzuschreiten, erweitern unser Verständnis Gottes und Seines Ebenbildes, des Menschen, und befähigen uns, alles zu überwinden, was dem Guten unähnlich ist. Gerade das Wesen des Guten schließt alle Ansprüche des Irrtums aus, die danach trachten, diejenigen zu stören oder zu beunruhigen, die ihr wahres Sein und ihre wahre Beziehung zu Gott und zueinander verstehen lernen. Gottes Gesetz gerechter Regierung verordnet, daß die Menschen in Einigkeit, Harmonie und Verständnis beieinander wohnen sollen. Trotzdem kommen falsche Annahmen wie Groll, Haß, Rache, Empfindlichkeit, Habgier und müßiges Gerede oft aus ihren finsteren Verstecken hervor und suchen Menschen und Völker zu entzweien. Um in Zeiten der Anfechtung ruhiges Vertrauen auf die unendliche Macht des Geistes zu erlangen, müssen wir mehr Demut, Dankbarkeit, Geduld, Liebe und Versöhnlichkeit widerspiegeln. Was allen not tut, ist mehr Liebe. Der große Meister Christus Jesus lehrte seine Jünger, wie sie sich gegen die Feinde menschlicher Haß, Neid, Bosheit und Vorurteil verteidigen können, und er wich nie von seiner Treue gegen Gott ab, da er wohl wußte, daß „Liebe der Befreier ist", wie Mrs. Eddy sagt (Wissenschaft und Gesundheit, S. 225).

Der Wegweiser gab der ganzen Menschheit das vollkommene Beispiel des Vergebens. Sein selbstloses Leben und seine Lehren waren lebendige Widerspiegelungen der Liebe. Als Petrus fragte: „Wie oft muß ich denn meinem Bruder, der an mir sündigt, vergeben? Ist's genug siebenmal?" antwortete ihm Jesus: „Ich sage dir: Nicht siebenmal, sondern siebzigmal siebenmal" (Matth. 18, 21. 22). Der Wegweiser ermahnte seine Nachfolger, mildtätig zu sein und mehr zu lieben. Seine segnende Liebe und sein Erbarmen selbst mit seinen Feinden kamen noch in seinen letzten vom Kreuz gesprochenen Worten (Luk. 23, 24) zum Ausdruck: „Vater, vergib ihnen; denn sie wissen nicht, was sie tun!" Da er sich seines Einsseins mit dem Vater voll bewußt war, bewies er die Ewigkeit des Lebens und der Liebe. Christus, die unwandelbare, ewige, unzerstörbare Wahrheit, gibt uns das geistige Verständnis, wodurch wir „unsern Schuldigern vergeben", wie die Liebe uns vergibt und uns befreit. So und nur so „spiegelt Liebe sich in Liebe wider".

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Green Glory

TO BE
in Northern woods
when tamaracks appear
in delicate, incredible
new green!

IRENE STANLEY

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by
Mary Baker Eddy

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Yanks in Lead; Make Season's 1st Triple Play

By Edwin Rumill
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

The New York Yankees took possession of first place in the American League yesterday, with the aid of a triple play and Johnny Broaca's six-hit pitching over the Philadelphia Athletics.

The world baseball champions are well ahead of their 1936 schedule, when they clinched the pennant by a 19½-game margin. last year they first took the lead on Sunday, May 10, by defeating these same Athletics, while the Boston Red Sox were losing to the Washington Senators. The Sox trailed the leaders for several weeks, but were unable to pass them again.

With the 1937 flag race only a week old, the New Yorkers are in front of the parade once more, despite the loss of Joe Di Maggio and Red Ruffing for indefinite periods. If this pair returns soon, the Yankee position will be more secure than ever.

Lazzeri Starts Play

Last season the Yanks did not make a single triple play. Yesterday they surpassed this record by pulling one against the A's. Tony Lazzeri, whose claim to second base is still unchallenged, gets credit for starting it.

With Bob Johnson on first base and Wally Moses on second, Chubby Dean drove a line drive straight at Lazzeri. Instead of taking the ball in the air, Tony trapped it and forced Johnson at second. Frank Crosetti, who took the throw, then tossed to Lou Gehrig at first, catching Dean. Gehrig, spotting Moses flying for third, whipped the ball across the diamond and Red Rolfe tagged Wally coming into the bag. The play stopped a promising Philadelphia rally and helped give Broaca his fifth victory over the Connie Mack outfit in two seasons.

The Red Sox, after dropping two straight to the Yanks over the week end, turned their attack on the Senators yesterday and gained a 12-to-5 triumph. Roger Cramer, Rick Ferrell and Mel Almada led the offense, which produced 15 hits. Cramer contributed the longest hit of the afternoon, a triple.

Bobby Doerr Out

The victory, however, cost the Red Sox the services of young Bobby Doerr, their schoolboy second baseman, for several days. He was hit on the head by one of Ed Linke's fast balls in the fifth inning. Bobby is the second Boston player to meet with such a misfortune this season. Almada was forced out for more than a week after being hit in an exhibition game in Durham, N. C. Oscar Melillo will play second in Doerr's absence.

Rain caused postponement of three National League games yesterday, the Boston Bees winning the only contest of the day from Brooklyn, 9 to 5.

Breaking a base-hit famine that began with the opening of the season, the Bees jumped on three hurlers for 13 safeties. Tony Cuccinello, who has adopted the clean-up spot in the Boston batting order, led the way with two doubles and a single. Lou Fette, formerly of St. Paul, was the winning pitcher, but he needed assistance from Bobby Smith in the late innings.

Sports Mirror

By the Associated Press

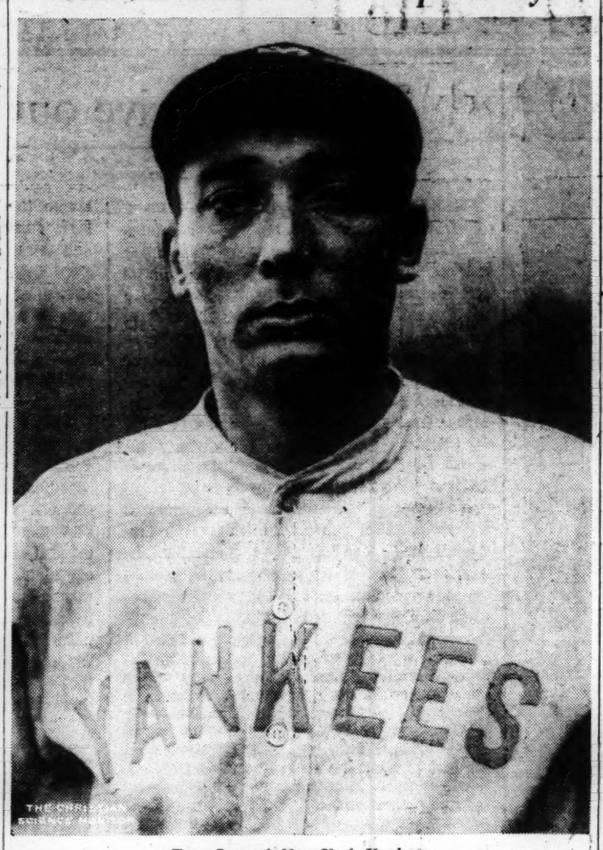
Today a Year Ago

Detroit Tigers bought Irving (Jack) Burns from St. Louis Browns to replace injured Hank Greenberg at first.

Five Years Ago

Henry Brocksmith, Indiana, set new intercollegiate mile record of 9:13.6 at Drake relays.

Started 1937's First Triple Play



Tony Lazzeri, New York Yankees

Quick Thinking by This Veteran Infielder Yesterday in an American League Game Against the Philadelphia Athletics Brought the World Baseball Champions Their First Triple Play in Two Seasons

Chess

By Frederick R. Chevalier

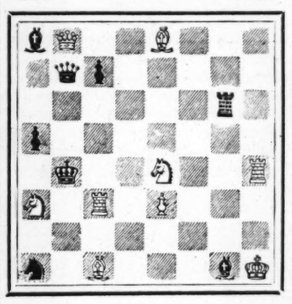
Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

April 27, 1937

Problem No. 1925

By Alain C. White

Black 8 Pieces



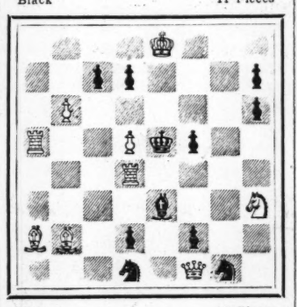
White 9 Pieces

White to play and mate in two
(Third prize, Good Companion tourney, May, 1918)

Problem No. 1926

By Alain C White

Black 11 Pieces



White 9 Pieces

White to play and mate in three
(American Chess Weekly, 1902. The main play contains the maximum of five lines of play opened by the en-passant capture. This was the first problem to contain this feature.)

Solutions to Problems

No. 1923. K-B3
No. 1924. 1. Kt-Q6 PxKt; 2. P-B8(R)
1. ——— PxB; 2. P-B8(B)
1. ——— K-K3; 2. P-B8(Q)
1. ——— P-Kt3 or 4; 2. P-B8(Kt)

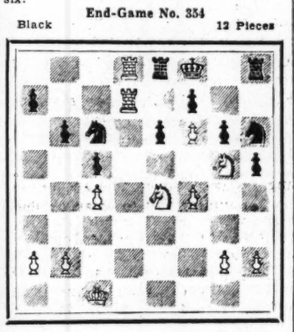
End-Game No. 353. White wins: 1 Kt-K3ch, K-Kt6; 2 Q-Kt4ch, K-B7; 3 Q-B4ch, K-K7; 4 Q-Bch, K-Q7; 5 Q-Qch, K-B6; 6 Q-B2ch, K-Kt5; 7 Q-Kt2ch, Kt-Kt6; 8 Q-R3ch, KxQ; 9 Kt-B2 mate!

End-Game

This is how Nimzowitsch concluded against Duhm in the 1926 Hanover Tournament. Actually White forces mate in six!

End-Game No. 354

Black 12 Pieces



White 12 Pieces

White to play and win

The chess master of the hour is Paul Keres, 21-year-old Estonian, who recently divided first honors with Fine in the Margate tournament. Also he shared with Fine the distinction of defeating Dr. Alekhine. In the opening round of the Ostend tournament, which began only two or three days after the close of the Margate tournament, he defeated Fine. Here are examples of his play at Margate:

Ruy Lopes

Keres White	Tylor Black	Keres White	Tylor Black
1 P-K4	P-K4	14 QKt-Q2	
2 Kt-KB3	Kt-QB3		CastlesKR
3 B-Kt5	P-QR3	15 Kt-B	KR-B
4 B-R4	Kt-B3	16 Kt-K3	PxP(a)
5 Castles	B-K2	17 KtxP	Kt-B3
6 R-K	P-QKt4	18 QKt-B5	B-B
7 B-Kt3	P-Q3	19 B-Kt5	KtxKt
8 P-B3	Kt-QR4	20 KtxKt	Kt-K
9 B-B2	P-B4	21 B-Kt3	K-R(b)
10 P-Q4	Q-B2	22 BxP	BxQRP
11 P-QR4	P-Kt5	23 Q-R5	B-Q2
12 PxKtP	PxKtP	24 B-Q5	R-R2
13 P-R3	B-Q2	25 Q-B7	Resigns

(a) This is hardly satisfactory, as now White's positional advantage, coupled with Black's isolated QP, becomes more pronounced.

(b) A misconception, but Black's game is very difficult and probably lost.

This delightful game takes an interesting course even before the opening is well under way.

Indian Defense

Keres White	Alexander Black	Keres White	Alexander Black
1 P-Q4	Kt-KB3	11 Q-R4	B-B3
2 P-QB4	P-K3	12 KKtxP	BxKB
3 Kt-QB3	B-Kt5	13 QxKt	BxB
4 Kt-B3	P-QKt3	14 RxB(c)	QxKt (Q5)
5 P-KKt3	B-Kt2	15 KtxQ	BxB
6 B-Kt2	Q-B(a)	16 Kt-Kt5	K-K2
7 Castles	P-B4	17 R-Q	B-B4
8 Kt-QKt5	PxP	18 P-QR3	Kt-K5
9 B-B4	Kt-R3	19 RxPch	K-B3
10 B-Q6	QxP(b)	20 Q-Kt7	Resigns

(a) Black's opening will hardly bear repeating. This somewhat artificial move should probably be discarded in favor of normal developing moves.

(b) It is unusual to have such a complicated position so early in the game. It is hard to see just what Black can do.

(c) White has such power he can afford to delay winning the Q.

Final Standing at Ostend

Players	W	L	Dr	Totals W	Totals L
Fine	6	3	0	6	3
Grob	5	2	2	6	3
Keres	5	2	2	6	3
Landau	3	2	4	5	4
List	4	3	2	5	4
Koltanowski	2	2	5	4½	4½
Tartakower	2	3	4	4	5
Dyner	2	4	3	3½	5½
Dunkelblum	0	3	6	3	6
Reynolds	1	6	2	2	7

Grob defeated both Fine and Keres.

Lash Should Be Very Good in '39 Says His Coach

PHILADELPHIA (AP)—He is the National A. A. U. cross-country champion. He holds the world record at two miles. He has a share in the new world record of 17m. 16.1s. for the four-mile relay. He has to his credit victory at a mile over two such veteran campaigners as Luigi Beccali of Italy and Gene Venzke of the New York A. C.

He ran the mile in 4m. 13.8s., 4m. 17.2s., and 4m. 24.3s., in two days at the Penn relay carnival at Franklin Field last Friday and Saturday. Yet in the estimation of E. C. (Billy) Haynes, coach of the Indiana University track team, Don Lash, the young man in question, has just started to run.

"Don ought to be really good in another two years," said Haynes as autograph seekers were giving noisy evidence of their belief that the Indiana senior is "really good" right now. "As long as I've been coaching him he's always been pretty much a heavy-footed runner. Perhaps you've noticed that."

Improves in Each Event

The implication was denied, but Coach Hayes rolled right on.

"We're beginning to break him of that now. He ran very well in this meet, and, by 1939, should be running much better. What his best distance will be then? I really couldn't say. He's tried almost all, and he's improving in each one."

Hayes dove into his mental record book, came up with statistics showing that Don's best mile was the 4m. 10⅞s. he ran last year, that his best 880 has been 1m. 55s. He indicated that, in the next two years, his sandy-haired, compactly built, pleasant-faced prize pupil should be able to improve appreciably on those times.

Even though Don graduates this summer from Indiana, he will remain under the Hayes wing for at least another year. A student in physical education, Lash plans next fall to take a post-graduate police course, recently introduced at the Hoosier school to raise the caliber of the state police force.

Cannot Run for Indiana

He won't, of course, be able to compete for Indiana, but even that calamity is not causing Hayes undue concern. He has a potent relay nucleus in Melwin Truitt, Jimmy Smith and Tommy Deckard, a trio who worked, with Lash, to give the Hoosiers the four-mile record.

Of the three, Hayes wavers between Smith, the Negro youth who ran the fastest mile leg in 4m. 14s. and Deckard, steeplechase winner at the relays, as the most promising.

Lash, who shared with Eulace Peacock, of Temple; John Woodruff, of Pittsburgh, and Forrest (Spec) Towns of Georgia, individual carnival honors, is looking ahead to several more years of running. Able to brush off the challenge of Beccali, twice an Italian Olympian, with ease in the mile, he nevertheless has a personal preference for cross-country.

"There's more variety in it," he explained, seeking to sneak out of Franklin Field without running afoul of the autograph hounds. "There's so much change of pace in a cross-country race that it makes it interesting."

Sir Malcolm Campbell To Seek Water Records

LONDON (AP)—Fulfilling a pledge, Sir Malcolm Campbell, the British speed driver, has decided not to make any further attempts to break his own world land speed record of 301.13 miles per hour.

"I made a definite promise to my family that if I reached the speed of 300 m. p. h. I would not make any further attempts on the automobile speed record," he explained. "I have reached 300 m. p. h. and I am to adhere to that promise, much to my regret."

But Sir Malcolm finds he cannot live without the thrill of speed. He has turned his attention from land to water.

For the last 18 months he has been engaged in construction of a new type of one-man high-speed motorboat. He hopes to try it out for the first time on Scotland's Loch Lomond in June.

Budge Out of Rackets; Has to Forego Practice

SAN FRANCISCO, April 27 (AP)—Don Budge would practice his tennis today for the Davis Cup play against the Japanese starting Friday but he's all out of rackets.

Budge, ranking No. 1 singles player in the country, said he had broken his entire supply of 15½-ounce rackets, but one or more is due from Chicago today.

While the Japanese, who will meet the Americans here April 30 and May 1 and 2, walked up and down San Francisco's hills in the rain yesterday for exercise, the U. S. team took things easy.

Gene Mako and Budge kept in trim by playing basketball. Joe Hunt and Frankie Parker went to the movies.

National League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Pittsburgh	4	0	1.000
St. Louis	4	1	.800
New York	3	1	.750
Philadelphia	3	2	.600
Brooklyn	2	3	.400
Boston	2	4	.333
Chicago	1	4	.200
Cincinnati	0	4	.000

Results April 26

Boston 9, Brooklyn 5.
Other games postponed.

Ella Burmeister Is Out to Keep Bowling Laurels

ROCHESTER, N. Y., April 27 (AP)—Ella Burmeister, defending singles and doubles champion, off to a flying start with her 575 team score, is out to retain her laurels in the Women's International Bowling Congress.

Crowding her was Laura Vander-Bank of the Cincinnati Goodyear five, who turned in a 575 team total last night. With unheralded Rochester, Ohio and Pennsylvania squads entered in the team events, the singles and doubles events held the spotlight.

The Bowman's Dairy quint with whom Ella Burmeister rolled, went into seventh place in the team events with a 2485 total, blowing a chance in the final game to pass the leading Camel Soda five of St. Louis.

Avis Kidd, Ida Kelly and Martha Hoffman, all members of the Bowman team which boasts an 870 average, were favored to crack the top flight in one or all of the events today. They all turned in better than 490 on their team efforts.

Indiana and Illinois competitors swelled the list of doubles and singles contestants taking over the alleys for the day. Two squads of 10 teams each are scheduled to roll beginning at 7 o'clock tonight.

Rockford, Ill., teams made the best showing in the tourney last night, all five entrants qualifying for prizes. The Spot quint paced the Illinois delegation with a 2285, good enough for a sizable prize, although it failed to get in the first 10.

Net Experts Agree Australians Have Best Team Ever

MEXICO CITY, April 27 (AP)—After watching Australia's Davis Cup players in practice for a couple of weeks, Mexico's tennis experts are about ready to agree with the folks from down under that it's about the best tennis team that ever came over from Australia in the annual quest for the trophy.

They're not conceding the home forces more than the possibility of winning a set or two in the first-round American zone matches which begin Friday. Richardo Tapia, Mexican national champion, has been showing fine form in his workouts and is given a chance to make things warm for his singles opponents.

Esteban M. Reyles, No. 2 singles player, is handicapped by weak service. There's no doubles team Mexico can assemble that seems strong enough to cope with the fast, effortless half-court game, built almost entirely around volleying, that the Aussies have shown. Alfonso Unda and Daniel Hernandez probably will get the job of trying.

Even if his injured hand keeps Vivian McGrath, Australian titleholder, from playing against Mexico, the Aussies have a formidable lineup. Jack Crawford, the team's veteran at 29, and for years one of the world's ranking players, has demonstrated here that his strokes are precise as ever. Adrian Quist, who is an experienced internationalist at 23, has been playing smart, decisive, if somewhat erratic, tennis.

Providing the Aussies perform as expected next week end, they probably will oppose the United States, which opens against Japan this week, in the American zone final at Forest Hills, May 29-31.

Penn's Crew Announced For Saturday's Race

PHILADELPHIA, April 27 (AP)—Coach "Rusty" Callow of the University of Pennsylvania crew, announced yesterday the probable varsity eight that will row for Penn in the annual Blackwell Cup regatta on the Harlem River Saturday against Columbia and Yale.

The eight: John Conger, bow; W. Chattin Wetherill Jr., No. 2; Timothy R. Talbot Jr., No. 3; Frederick Ballard, No. 4; Francis Hopkinson, No. 5; Wallace Wilcox, No. 6; Walter Zwarg, No. 7; John Mauger, stroke, and Oliver North, coxswain.

Conger is from Atlantic City, Mauger from Larchmont, N. Y., and Wilcox from Cedar Rapids, Iowa. The others are from Philadelphia. Zwarg and Hopkinson are the only ones left from the crew which won the race last year.

Home Run Standings

By the Associated Press

No home runs yesterday in American or National League.

Leaders

R. Johnson, Athletics..... 3
Ott, Giants..... 2

League Totals

American 13
National 11

Total 24

American League

	Won	Lost	P. C.
New York	3	1	.750
Detroit	2	1	.667
Philadelphia	3	2	.600
Boston	2	2	.500
Cleveland	2	2	.500
Chicago	2	2	.500
St. Louis	2	3	.400
Washington	1	4	.200

Results April 26

Boston 12, Washington 5.
New York 7, Philadelphia 1.
Other games postponed.

Tigers Win Ice Series

TORONTO, April 27 (AP)—The Sudbury Tigers, Canada's Allan Cup hockey champions, won a post-season international amateur series last night by playing a 2-to-2 tie with the Wembley Lions, champions of England's national league, in the final game.

Marr Starts Second Year

MEXICO CITY, April 27 (AP)—Charlie Marr, former University of Alabama guard, returned to Mexico City yesterday to start his second year as coach of the University of Mexico football team.

College Tennis Results

Miami 9, Harvard 0.
North Carolina 9, Davidson 0.
N. Y. U. 9, Brooklyn 0.
Rhode Island 7, Bates 2.
Virginia 5, Princeton 2.

College Golf Results

Fordham 7, Manhattan 2.
Princeton 3½, Virginia 3½.

By-Plays

By George M. R. Holmes
Sports Editor

College Rowing in 1937

With three regattas held in eastern waters last Saturday and the Pacific Coast Conference championship regatta between Washington and California having been rowed the previous week end, it may be said that the intercollegiate rowing season of 1937 is well on its way, and from now until the Harvard-Yale regatta takes place at New London next June, every week end will find one or more regattas being held to determine the sprint or four-mile championship of the year. Already the Pacific coast varsity, junior varsity and freshman championship titles have gone to the University of Washington as the result of its clean sweep against the University of California in the Oakland Estuary April 17, and now those two colleges are getting ready to challenge the East for the Intercollegiate Rowing Association championships on the Hudson River next June. All three of those championships are held by Washington, and it is going to take a whole lot of rowing to depose the Huskies in any one of them.

Staff Photo
Tom Bolles

Harvard Looking Up

They say it takes more than one robin to make it spring or one drop of water to make a well and that is all very true. And so, on the same basis, it takes more than one victory to make a successful season for a college crew; but it must be admitted that as the appearance of a robin indicates spring is coming and a drop of water is a start toward a well, so a victory in its first regatta of the season at least indicates that the Harvard varsity crew may be on its way to a very successful season. But whether it is or not, it must be admitted that followers of the Crimson certainly have good grounds for optimism. as the victory which their varsity eight secured at Princeton Saturday was the first won over the Tigers since 1931. And what is still more, up to Saturday the only crews Harvard had beaten in a sprint race (outside of Massachusetts Institute of Technology) since the year 1931 were Columbia, in 1934 and 1935, and Navy, in 1932.

Washington System Again

In connection with Harvard's victory there are one or two interesting features worthy of special mention. In the first place it was the first race for the Crimson under the new system of coaching which Tom Bolles, former Washington oarsman and freshman coach, is installing at Cambridge. That Bolles has been able to get his stroke working in so short a time shows that he is a very able teacher and that he has a fine lot of candidates. That his stroke is a good one is proven by the fact that his varsity crew defeated Princeton in new record time for the Lake Carnegie course when conditions were none too conducive to fast rowing. Then again it should be noted that six of the eight oarsmen and the coxswain were members of the crew which defeated Yale over the four-mile course at New London last June, yet Harvard did not win a single sprint race that year.

Good at Both Distances

If memory serves me well, Coach Bolles said, in one of the talks he gave after taking the Harvard coaching position, that a good crew should be good at both sprint and four-mile racing. Washington has been turning out crews which were remarkably successful over both distances and so it was not surprising to hear the new Crimson coach make the above statement. Now he is evidently on his way to prove that such a theory is correct, even at Harvard. His severest test at the short distance will undoubtedly confront him when Harvard meets Navy at Philadelphia May 29, with Pennsylvania the third competitor. After that regatta he will have to develop his eight for the four-mile brush with Yale June 25th, and, if he wins his sprint races, and then takes Yale, we will certainly agree with him that he has proved that a good eight should be good at any distance from 2000-meters to four miles.

Florida Varsity Plays Test Tube Game for Speed

GAINESVILLE, Fla., April 27 (AP)—The University of Florida's "test tube" baseball game here yesterday required only one hour and 10 minutes for eight and one half innings of "normal" play.

Two select squads from the university nine put on the experimental contest before a jury of 25 Gainesville fans in an attempt to speed up play.

The idea and rules were designed to eliminate between-the-innings waste of time.

Chief rules called for elimination of the "warm-up" pitches from the box; penalties for either or both teams for delaying the game; temporary substitution of a catcher, and elimination of the customary handling of the ball by the infield following an out.

Head Coach Lou Hardage and Umpire Cye Pye, former major league moundsman, were "pleased with the idea." The jury of fans had only one fault to find—"what would the small teams without a substitute catcher do if their backstop happened to be at bat or on base when the inning was over?"

The regulations called for a temporary substitution in such a case.

The greatest time-saver was the speed with which the teams changed sides at the close of each inning. A tabulation showed an average of 29.2 seconds between the time the third out was made and the other team's first batsman took his place in the box.

Players on both squads were pleased with the experiment. The pitchers said they had little trouble in warming-up prior to taking the mound and infielders voiced approval of the elimination of "pep" warm-up practice before the start of each inning.

American Association

Club	Won	Lost	P.C.
Milwaukee	6	2	.750
Columbus	4	3	.571
Minneapolis	5	4	.556
Indianapolis	4	4	.500
Louisville	4	4	.500
Toledo	4	5	.444
St. Paul	2	4	.333
Kansas City	2	5	.286

Results April 26

Louisville 3, Toledo 0.
Indianapolis 6, Columbus 4.
Milwaukee 3, Minneapolis 2.
Kansas City at St. Paul (Cold).

International League

Club	Won	Lost	P.C.
Newark	5	0	1.000
Toronto	5	0	1.000
Jersey City	2	1	.667
Buffalo	1	1	.500
Syracuse	1	3	.250
Rochester	1	3	.250
Baltimore	0	3	.000
Montreal	0	4	.000

Results April 26

Newark 9, Rochester 7.
Toronto 6, Syracuse 3.
Montreal at Jersey City (rain).
Buffalo at Baltimore (cold).

Hall-Sabin Net Victors

HOT SPRINGS, Va., April 27 (AP)—J. Gilbert Hall, New York, and Wayne Sabin, Hollywood, Calif., won the Mason and Dixon doubles tennis championship here yesterday. They defeated Martin Buxby, Miami, and Elwood Cooke, Portland, Ore., by 6—1, 17—15, 2—6, 6—2.

Remsen Elected Captain

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LOS ANGELES—William H. Remsen '38, has been elected captain of the University of Southern California varsity basketball team for next year. His home is in Anderson, Ind.

Tech Elects Malick

Emil A. Malick '39 of Chicago has been elected captain of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology fencing team for next year. He specialized in the saber.

College Baseball Results

Boston C. 10, Northeastern 0.
Conn State 14, American C. I. 8.
Moravian 3, Susquehanna 3.
Yale 4, Providence 1.

Boston Fencer Reaches Finals; Surprises Recorded

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, April 27—Joseph L. Levis of Boston qualified for the national fencing championships with his second weapon, when the semifinal épée championship was staged last night at the New York Athletic Club. He had been one of the six survivors with foil on Sunday and was also one of the leaders with the dueling sword, conducted according to the Olympic code, with the machines.

Two surprises developed when the brothers de Capriles, ranked second and third, failed to qualify, leaving their places in favor of two newcomers from The Fencers Club of New York, Winslow Cornett and Alfred Skrobisch.

Andrew Boyd, Los Angeles Athletic Club, the leader, showed best, with victories in five of his six bouts, with Levis the leader on the other strip. Lieut. Thomas J. Sands, U. S. A., winner two years ago, was another qualifier, as was Tracy Jaeckel, another Olympian, also of The Fencers Club. The latter got into the selected six, when the younger de Capriles lost to Boyd in the last bout of the evening.

Thirteen candidates appeared, with Lieut. Gustave M. Heiss, U. S. A., last year champion, who was detained by his army duties, an absentee, as well as the representatives of Yale, who won the national épée team championship last month, Philip Viscidi, Maurice Grasson, and William Randall. G. E. T.

Syracuse Crew Prospects Bright; Interest Revived

SYRACUSE, N. Y., April 27 (AP)—Scholastic troubles for many of his most promising candidates added a fresh burden to the manifold handicaps under which Jim Ten Eyck, 85-year-old crew coach at Syracuse University, annually produces his Orange rowing combinations.

In his 34th year as head man here, the veteran Ten Eyck, last surviving member of the "old school" of famous oarsmen, has lost three varsity men and four regulars from last year's freshman eight because of various scholastic difficulties. Graduation took three '36 regulars and two others have left school.

Coupled with the severe upstate weather which always means a late start on the water, these personnel setbacks mean the grand old man will be forced to work overtime to whip his crews in shape for the opening regatta May 1 against Navy and Princeton on Carnegie Lake, Princeton, N. J.

Crew Interest Revived

The picture is not entirely gloomy. Crew interest, lagging in the past few years, has been revived by an extensive drive for candidates with a new boathouse offering long-needed facilities. Located on the outlet of Onondaga Lake, the crew headquarters will be adequate for 60 men. In addition, Ten Eyck has the able assistance of his older son, Ned, recently head crew coach at Rutgers and famous sculler like his father.

Last year's varsity squad eligibles, who failed to show anything approaching the usual caliber of Syracuse crews, are headed by Capt. Sterling Bettinger from nearby Chittenango. A 160-pound lightweight varsity stroke last season, Bettinger is now rowing No. 2 in one of the varsity combines.

The other varsity holdovers are: Leslie Foster, six-foot four-inch junior from Wakefield, Mass.; Gilbert Bamhart, port-side oarsman, and Ralston Weston, senior coxswain, both from Elmira.

All of the '36 junior varsity regulars are available with the exception of Bob van Arnum, stroke. From bow to stern they are: Arthur Woods, Norfolk, Conn.; Charles Kelsey, East Aurora; William Meloy, Springfield, Mass.; Franklin Robinson, Weedsport; Franklin Rice, New Haven, Conn.; George Blum, New York City, and Harlan Munger, Holley.

Positions Wide Open

The promising frosh eight of last year is contributing the following: John Horrocks, son of Arthur Horrocks, Syracuse's soccer coach; Sumner Stanley, New London, N. H.; Robert Taylor, Rochester; Jack Belko, Ansonia, Conn., and Russell Richardson, coxswain, of Montpelier, Vt. Among the likely replacements battling for varsity seats are Carl Bergsten, Far Hills, N. J., and Norton Davey of New York City.

With only a short period of open water, the Ten Eycks have been boating three varsities and two freshman eights, mixing the combinations freely and refusing to designate any leading contenders. Rice, Davey and Lawrence Wells have been pacing the varsity shells. The present frosh strokes are Gerald Bradley of Syracuse and Herbert Robinson, younger brother of Edward, varsity candidate.

In addition to the triangular meet with Princeton and Navy, Syracuse will compete against Harvard, M. I. T. and Cornell at Cambridge, Mass., on May 15; Cornell at Ithaca on May 29 in the annual Spring Day regatta, and enter varsity, jayvee and freshman crews in the intercollegiates at Poughkeepsie, June 22.

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Prices: Eves. $1.10 to $3.30, Sat. Mat., $1.10 to $2.75. Wed. Mat., 83c to $2.20.

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Commerce and Finance

Cities Service Earns $6,965,496 During Year 1936

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK — The consolidated net income of the Cities Service Company after prior charges, applicable to the stocks of Cities Service, is equal to $6,965,496 for the year 1936 compared with $5,856,265 in 1935, according to the annual report.

This is the first time since the suspension of dividends by the company in 1932 that the dividend requirements on the preferred stocks, on which arrears now total $29,631,043, have been earned.

Revenues Increase

During the year gross operating revenues of the company totaled $193,593,911, compared with $192,797,936 in the preceding year. Operating expenses totaled $151,216,720, as compared with $154,567,282 in 1935. Gross operating income of the system amounted to $49,686,915, against $45,387,896 a year ago.

Consolidated cash balances at the end of the year totaled $34,864,238, as compared with $30,413,000 at the close of the previous year. Current assets as of Dec. 31 last totaled $104,867,300 and current and accrued liabilities, including bank loans of $17,001,158, were $53,780,033. Notes payable after 1937, not included in funded and long-term debt, totaled $14,675,000.

In a letter to stockholders along with the report, Henry L. Doherty, president of the company, said that the improvement in the company's business was distributed among all three major branches — petroleum, electric and gas operations. "Sales of natural gas, electricity and refined petroleum products were the largest in the history of the company," he said.

In commenting on the Public Utility Holding Company Act the report stated that the company's legal status is still undetermined.

"Cities Service has from the outset been confronted with an unusual problem in considering the matter of registration with the SEC under the act," the report reads. "Cities Service is not primarily a public utility hold company. Approximately 70 per cent of its investments are outside the public utility business as defined by the act," the report states.

Gross production of crude oil, including royalty oil, by subsidiaries in 1936 amounted to 28,377,514 barrels, with the average price received $1.10 per barrel, against an average of $1 a barrel in the preceding year.

"Since the beginning of 1937," the report adds, "there has been a further improvement in crude-oil prices, and subsidiaries are now receiving about $1.20 a barrel."

263 New Oil Wells

During the year the subsidiaries completed 263 new oil wells and had an interest in 152 additional wells completed on partnership arrangements.

Sales of natural gas totaled about 156,000,000,000 cubic feet, an increase of 20 per cent over the preceding year.

The report also states that gross operating revenues of electric light and power subsidiaries increased more than 8 per cent over 1935, while total kilowatt hours sold increased 18 per cent "and were the highest in the history of the companies." Rate reductions made effective during the year were estimated as saving about $1,000,000 to consumers.

Safeway Stores Sales Gain

NEW YORK (AP)—Sales of Safeway Stores Company for the four weeks ended April 17 totaled $29,790,845 against $25,100,634 in the like period of 1936, an increase of 18.7 per cent.

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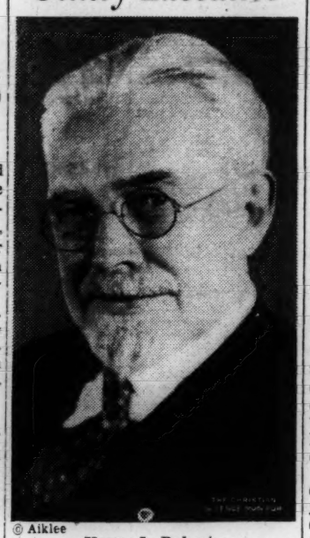

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Henry L. Doherty
President of Cities Service Company

Strike Cuts Profit Of General Motors On First Quarter

NEW YORK (AP)—Effects of the recent General Motors Corp. strike and the rebound from it were revealed today as Alfred E. Sloan Jr., president, announced a considerable drop in first quarter earnings but the best March production total in history of the company.

Net profits in the first three months of 1937 were $44,814,166 or 99 cents a common share, compared with $52,464,174 in the like period last year, or $1.17 a share.

At the same time Mr. Sloan, in a statement accompanying the report, said "output of motorcars—the corporation's principal product—for the month of March established a new record for all time."

Pointing out the company's plants had been closed for nearly half the period, Mr. Sloan said:

"It is interesting to observe that the organization was able to control expense and to resume manufacturing when permitted to do so, with the result the decline in earnings was limited to a reduction of approximately 15 per cent as compared with the corresponding period of the preceding year. Dollar sales were substantially equaled."

Net sales for the first quarter, excluding inter-divisional transactions, totaled $336,849,90[illegible] compared with $241,306,065 in the first quarter of 1936.

Cash, U. S. Government and other marketable securities increased to $223,715,706 at March 31, 1937, from $195,658,172 at December 31, 1936, and $218,034,223 at March 31, 1936.

Net working capital increased to $378,294,268 at March 31, 1937, from $339,686,551 at December 31, 1936, and $355,248,902 at March 31, 1936.

Sears Roebuck Sales Volume in Quarter Has 19 P. C. Gain

NEW YORK, April 26 (AP)—General Robert E. Wood, chairman of the board of Sears, Roebuck & Co., estimated for the 12 weeks ended April 25 net earnings were $6,800,000 compared with $4,700,000 in the like period of 1936 in reporting to stockholders at their annual meeting today.

Sales volume for the period was up 19 per cent over a year ago, he said, adding that April's results were about the same as those of March. Mr. Wood said he doubted the balance of the year would show the same 45 per cent gain in profits seen in the first 12 weeks, although an improvement in profits was in prospect.

The chairman said he saw no need for financing this year.

U. S. Issues to Yield 0.715 and 0.543 P. C.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON — Bids of $289,790,000 have been received by the United States Treasury for two series of Treasury bill offerings of $50,000,000 each and Secretary Morgenthau announces that an aggregate of $100,076,000 has been accepted.

The average rate of interest, on a bank-discount basis, is 0.715 per cent for an issue to mature in 273 days, compared with 0.701 per cent for a similar offering last week and for an issue of 141-day maturity the average rate is 0.543 per cent, compared with 0.545 per cent for an issue of 148-day maturity last week.

Niagara Share Corp. Net Assets Drop in Quarter

NEW YORK (AP)—Niagara Share Corporation of Maryland and subsidiary companies reported net assets as of March 31, equal to $1130 for each share of Class A preferred stock and $21.20 for each share of Class B common stock.

This compared with net asset values on Dec. 31 of $1209 for each Class A preferred share and $22.59 for each share of Class B common stock.

The consolidated balance sheet as of March 31 shows total assets of $48,112,169 compared with $50,382,957 on Dec. 31. Investments of the corporation as of March 31 had an indicated present value of $46,491,366 compared with $48,849,721 at the year end.

1936 Domestic Zinc Output

NEW YORK (AP)—Domestic zinc production in 1936 totaled 585,000 short tons compared with 473,000 tons in 1935 and 359,900 in 1934, the American Bureau of Metal Statistics reported. The 1936 total was the largest for any year since 1929, when the output was 631,000 tons.

Control Is Sold Of Van Sweringen Railroad 'Empire'

NEW YORK (AP) — A Pennsylvania philanthropist and two New York investment bankers—all in their forties and heretofore comparatively unknown in powerful financial circles—have stepped into the limelight as purchasers of the controlling block of securities in the vast Van Sweringen railroad empire, with its 28,000 miles of tracks.

The three are Allan P. Kirby of Wilkes-Barre, Penna., son of one of the founders of the Woolworth chain and in the past chiefly interested in the Kirby family of philanthropies, and Robert R. Young and Frank P. Kolbe of the stock exchange firm of Young, Kolbe & Co.

The purchase was announced by George A. Ball, Muncie, Ind., glass jar manufacturer, on behalf of the George and Francis Ball Foundation — philanthropic institution to which the slight, silver-haired Indiana capitalist transferred the controlling stock of Midamerica Corporation, top Van Sweringen holding company, a month ago.

Mr. Ball, together with the three purchasers, made the announcement at his suite at the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel.

Price Not Disclosed

The purchase price was not disclosed, but Wall Street analysts have figured the current market value of these securities dominating the various interlocking companies, giving control to some $3,000,000,000 worth of railroad and real estate, at around $8,000,000.

Mr. Kolbe, chunky and dark-haired, read a statement on behalf of the buyers, saying the purchase was made "with a sense of responsibility to the general public."

"We have no desire," he asserted, "to control other people's investment with a little investment of our own. We do not want to be out on that kind of a limb."

He explained it was their plan, eventually, to consolidate the various railroad properties and simplify the corporate structures of the various companies "without detriment to the hundreds of thousands of people directly and financially interested in the profitable operation of the Van Sweringen railroad enterprises to whom we are responsible."

"The money we have put into these properties is our own money," said Mr. Kolbe, who is 40 years old and a former General Motors official. "We have no special obligations to any shippers, to any banking house, or to any group."

The principal railroads in the network are the Chesapeake & Ohio, Missouri Pacific, Erie, Nickel Plate and Pere Marquette.

Passes Into Strong Hands

Mr. Ball, who with George A. Tomlinson, Cleveland shipping man, formed Midamerica Corp., in 1935, said:

"Acceptance of the offer of these gentlemen passes into strong and capable hands the ownership of these important properties."

Midamerica Corp. was formed to bid in at public auction the dominant Van Sweringen securities when they were sold two years ago by a banking group as collateral for $40,000,000 in defaulted loans, at a price of $3,121,000.

Young, Kolbe & Co. were early mentioned as active in negotiations, but were believed to be acting for other interests.

Both Mr. Young and Mr. Kolbe are former employees of General Motors, but turned to investments around 1929 and in 1932 formed their stock exchange firm, which restricted its activities to handling their own funds and a few private accounts. The firm maintained its principal office in the General Motors Building in New York.

The two young men became interested in the Van Sweringen companies when the securities were sharply depressed during the depression, and made a personal commitment in Alleghany Corp., one of the principal holding companies.

The shift in control to these new figures in rail finance constitutes a high light in the history of American railroading.

Consolidated Edison Net $2.48 a Share

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—The Consolidated Edison Company of New York reports for the 12 months ended March 31, 1937, a consolidated net income of $39,085,353 after interest, depreciation, Federal taxes and other charges, but before provision for minority interests. This result, after preferred dividend requirements and minority interest charges, was equal to $2.48 a share on the common stock, compared with a net of $32,563,785, or $1.90 a common share, in the 12 months ended on March 31, 1936.

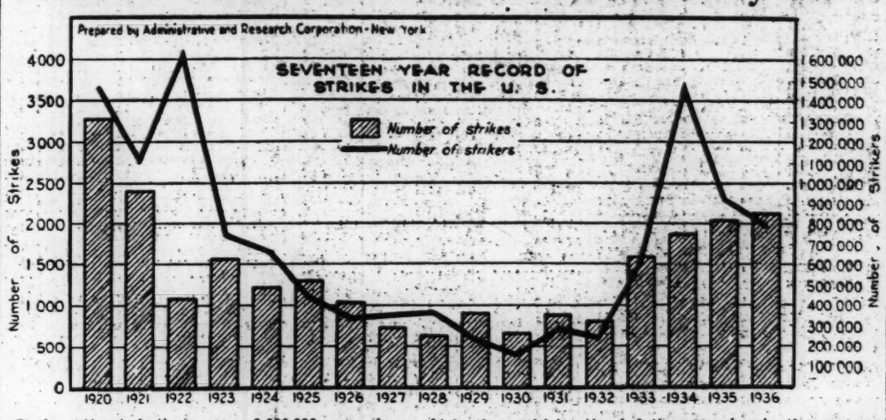
The company's gross operating revenues totaled $235,235,628, against $231,069,260 comparably the year before. Total operating expenses were $176,921,586, compared with $175,180,223 in the previous 12 months. Gross income totaled $58,224,875 against $55,665,174.

For the quarter ended March 31, the consolidated net income of the company aggregated $14,443,355, against $12,756,872, correspondingly in 1936. The first quarter earnings were equal to $1.02 a common share, compared with 88 cents similarly last year. Gross revenues during the period totaled $64,953,249, against $64,542,812 in the first quarter of 1936.

Mexican Railway Orders Cars

NEW YORK—National Railways of Mexico has ordered 250 narrow gauge box cars, 150 standard gauge and 250 sets of 40-ton standard gauge trucks from Pullman-Standard Car Manufacturing Co.; 175 standard gauge box cars from American Car & Foundry Co., and 175 from General American Transportation Corp. Canadian National Railway has ordered 50 air-conditioned passenger cars from Canadian Car & Foundry Co.

Recent Strike Wave Like That of Early 20's



It is estimated that some 9,500,000 man-days of labor have been lost through strikes during the first quarter of 1937. While the current wave of labor disputes may be viewed with varying degrees of alarm, it is interesting to note that the situation in the early twenties was comparable in many respects to that now prevailing. As shown in the above chart, there were 8313 strikes affecting almost 5,000,000 workers in the years 1920 to 1923, inclusive. During the four years ended Dec. 31, last, there were 7557 disputes involving 4,200,000 employees.

Somewhat similar in extent, these two widely separated periods, however, differ radically in the cause and effect of their disputes. Thus in 1920-1923, almost 1,000,000 workers in the coal and railroad industries alone struck in protest against the wage reductions which attended the recession in the postwar business boom. Union recognition was not a factor and violence was the rule rather than the exception.

A majority of the 2125 strikes in 1936 which caused the loss of 13,634,000 man-days of employment to United States industrial workers resulted from the determination to obtain official recognition of the new unionization begun in 1934 along industrial or vertical lines rather than on craft or horizontal lines. The disputes of the early twenties concerned wage cuts in large industries. The strikes of today are marked by sit-downs in a wide variety of fields, practically all seeking C. I. O. recognition. Whatever their validity, their cost is enormous, for in the last 10 years, 158,000,000 man-days of work have been lost.

Employee Not Forced Under Labor Act To Join Labor Union

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Responding to inquiries from its members regarding their rights and obligations under the Federal Labor Act, the National Association of Manufacturers issued a summary of interpretations based upon the recent Supreme Court decisions upholding the measure.

In answer to the question, "Is an employee required to join a labor union?" the association emphasized that no person was required to join or pay dues to any organization of any kind. It was also denied that the Act required closed shop agreements.

Another section of the analysis stated if an employer was engaged in collective bargaining with a union, he need not agree to its demands or reach an agreement of any nature.

Individual employees also may elect to deal directly with the employer and not through a labor organization, it said, adding that employees could organize or belong to an employee representation plan for the purpose of group action in dealing with the management. On the other hand, the Act does not make it impossible for an employee to be discharged for failure to fulfill his duties, the analysis said.

Two Large Companies Hold Salary Data Confidential to SEC

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON — In reporting to the Securities and Exchange Commission, two more large companies have declined to state the salaries of officers and directors.

The Sloss-Sheffield Steel and Iron Company and the International Nickel Corporation of Canada omitted these data from the usual place in the annual report, with a note that they were sending the figures to the commission confidentially.

Salaries for 1936 were reported by other companies as follows:

Blaw-Knox Company

Irvin F. Lehman (deceased), director and president	$20,250
Frank Cordes, senior vice-president and, from August, 24, 1936, president	29,649

Boeing Airplane

C. L. Egtveldt, president	26,000
C. N. Monteith, executive vice-president	11,684
G. W. Carr, vice-president	11,000

Consolidated Film Industries

H. J. Yates, president and director	75,240
M. J. Siegel, vice-president and director	21,000
M. H. Lavenstein, legal counsel and director	41,220

Container Corporation

Walter P. Paepcke, president	45,906
J. J. Brossard, vice-president	34,331
Wesley M. Dixon, vice-president	34,331

Dunhill International

Arnold L. Ogden, president of London company	21,375
Stephen A. Ogden, vice-president of London company	13,890

Lehigh Portland Cement

Joseph S. Young, director and president	20,943
Daniel E. Ritter, director, vice-president and general manager	20,913
B. L. Swett, vice-president and Eastern sales manager	20,833

Park & Tilford

Gordon Stewart, president	27,500
David A. Schulte, chairman of board	13,000
Henry C. Bernard, vice-president	13,500

Reynolds Spring

Charles G. Munn, president and director	42,190
J. D. Sherman, vice-president	9,000
Edward W. McIntosh, vice-president	9,000

Scott Paper

Thomas B. McCabe, president and director	16,171

Southern California Gas

A. B. Macbeth, president, general manager and director	51,155
T. J. Reynolds, vice-president, general counsel and assistant secretary-treasurer	22,740
F. J. Shafer, vice-president and director	19,300

Union Tank Car

Lauren J. Drake, president	67,500
Abner E. Smith, vice-president and director	45,000
Benjamin C. Graves, vice-president and director	45,000

Warren Foundry & Pipe

Leonard Peckitt, president	20,183
J. H. Morrison, vice-president	12,263

Standard Oil of Calif. Quarter Net $7,889,489

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—The Standard Oil Company of California reports for the March quarter a net profit of $7,889,489 after depreciation, depletion, taxes and other deductions. The profit is equivalent to 61 cents a share on 13,014,754 shares of capital stock outstanding. No deduction was made for federal surtax on undistributed income.

The net profit of $7,889,489 compares with $2,952,958 or 23 cents each on 13,102,900 shares earned in the first three months of 1936.

Street Veers to Opinion U. S. Will Not Cut Gold Price Soon

By Harold M. Fleming

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Wall Street opinion seems to find in this week's further sharp decline in stock prices still another reason why the United States Treasury is not likely to abandon the present $35 buying rate for gold in the near future, if at all.

Such an action now, coming on top of a slightly demoralized stock market, a rather weak-kneed commodity market, and sharply declining stock and commodity prices in London and Paris, would have potentially very unsettling effects on the present business recovery, it is felt here.

Observers here who are sympathetic with the Administration point out that it is fundamentally incorrect to say that the Government is at heavy expense to acquire the incoming gold. At present this gold is being acquired in part by the reduction of the Treasury's working balance, and in part or at least nominally by the sale of Treasury bills. The interest on these bills is the only cost which the Treasury can be said to incur which it cannot recoup at any time by means of the gold being acquired.

While the Treasury is, in order to buy gold, either (a) running down its working balance, or (b) increasing its interest-bearing debt, it is acquiring in the process an asset which bankers and economists have long united in honoring as the most liquid in the world. The Treasury can at any time reverse, or partially reverse, its sterilization program and issue "gold certificates" against this gold at $35 per ounce, and although this is substantially above the probable value of the gold in any free and unsupported market, the power of Congress to make anything pass as money enables the Treasury to put this artificial value on the gold and get away with it.

Moreover, from a short-term point of view, or for the sake of immediate expediency, the policy seems to enable the Treasury to add one more to its many monetary makeshifts for meeting emergencies arising out of previous resort to makeshifts. It gives the Treasury one more mechanism for seeming to be able to pursue contradictory policies at the same time, such as tightening money by raising reserve requirements, while easing it by Federal Reserve open-market purchases of government securities. Hereafter the Treasury can accumulate gold in the "Inactive" Fund, uncapitalized, for considerable periods of time, and then suddenly capitalize it, through issuance of gold certificates to the Federal, when it feels that the occasion warrants.

There has been numerous criticisms of the Government's present gold policy on the ground that it is obviously contrary to common sense to pay a price which stimulates gold mining, only to return the gold to the earth. The burial gold is called "idle" and "inert" and "inactive," not to mention "useless." Even the New York Times refers editorially to the Inactive Gold Fund as "some $505,000,000 of gold which . . . serves no purpose whatever." Akin to this viewpoint is that expressed recently on this page by Brookings Institute Fellow Philip Brown—"We have, at this time, far too much gold. The excess is real, not fancied. We have much more gold than the world needs for a monetary base construction along the lines of customary gold requirements . . . In the case of gold not only is the price now pegged at an abnormally high level but the credit of governments is employed to maintain an abnormal demand for gold."

Gold Reserves an Insurance

These views are considered in certain parts of Wall Street as a form of caviling at the operation of the gold standard. The counter-objection is that until a scientific method is found to determine how much gold is needed as reserves for a credit structure, no one is qualified to say that any given volume of reserves is abnormal or that any gold stored in the Kentucky hills is "useless." The very word "reserves" implies a use for gold. The use is that of an emergency inventory. Such inventories are carried for all commodity trades, against possible increases in demand, and are not considered useless merely because they lie idle for a time. They are an insurance against a shortage.

In this sense it is felt that the criticism is unsound unless it is made a fundamental criticism of any tie-up whatever between gold and currency; for the demand for gold by private individuals, for hoarding purposes, as it appears at the Treasury or the Reserve system, is so fickle and unpredictable that it has never been possible to guage the proper amount of golden inventory to be held against it. Hence the official gold reserves are always either redundant or insufficient.

In fact, except as gold is traveling a bona fide commercial channel from mine to goldsmith, it is always "idle," whether held by a central bank as reserve against the disintegration of confidence in the currency, or by private hoarders against the disintegration of confidence in society.

Buying Without Paying

While the Treasury's present buying rate for gold is obviously higher than the gold-owner can get anywhere else, and far above what a free market would offer, it is not felt that the Treasury can extricate itself from this situation by any such simple solution as lowering its price or refusing to buy. If the Treasury lowered its gold price, it might slow down its gold accumulation (assuming this to be an obvious desirability), but it would also involve an obvious acknowledgment of heavy paper loss.

The surmise here is that after the current unpleasantness in the stock and commodity markets is over, commodity prices and business activity will rise to the point where $35.00 will by no means be a high price for gold. Comparisons are drawn between the present situation and that of world prices following the gold discoveries in California in the middle of the nineteenth century and in South Africa and Australia at the end of the century. Not that large gold supplies are considered to have an automatic effect on commodity prices; but it is felt that the confidence engendered in individuals and governments, borrowers and lenders, by huge available gold inventories, keeps financial suspicion asleep until the community's ideas of a proper price level have been substantially revised.

The Administration's logical problem, in the handling of the Inactive Gold Fund, is a neat one. It wishes to have the gold, but it does not wish to pay for it, because paying for it (issuing money) would put money in the hands of the financial community which would inevitably find its way into banking reserves. Hence the Administration is trying to pay for the gold by the round-about device of borrowing the payments from the community (borrowing on bills). This, however, means paying interest. In fact, the problem of how to buy things without either paying for them in cash or borrowing to pay for them is one which many people have tried to solve, but so far without success.

Suggests Other Standard

It has been suggested that the United States might solve its budget problem, as well as avoid the fundamental paradoxes inherent in both the gold standard and its groping aftermath, currency "management," by the simple device of taking some other and more common commodity as a standard of value, like, perhaps, cotton or copper. So long as the standard of value had to circulate in the form of coin, this would have been impossible, but that requirement is obsolete. Now that the standard commodity is kept only as an inventory for the pegging of a price (like $35 for gold) any commodity could be used as a standard of value for which future contracts are negotiable. The currency inventories would then automatically decline with expanding business and automatically expand with falling business. The progress of the industrial arts, by reducing production costs, would automatically reflect itself in a tendency for reserves to rise.

It is one of the outstanding paradoxes of the gold standard that excess monetary reserves are considered a danger signal instead of a favorable sign. With a truly practical standard of value, they would be a signal for expansion. In fact, in so far as business failed to capitalize such excess reserves by a quickening of commercial demand, the Government could finance an unbalanced budget by the issuance of legal-tender promises to deliver the standard commodity.

The implications of such a proposal are too far-reaching to consider here but they would make a worthy subject of investigation by a courageous fact-finding body like the Brookings Institute.

Sales in Cotton Cloth Subside After Sharp Whirl of Activity

Weekly Cotton Cloth Review

By A. A. Talmage

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW BEDFORD, Mass.—A sudden sharp whirl of activity in primary cotton gray goods markets during the past week led many in the market to believe the long expected revival in gray goods demand was at hand. Sales for two days shot skyward, but the rally failed to hold and the trading for the week as a whole failed to equal the current production from the looms.

With sales climbing above 10,000,000 square yards on two days of the week, gray goods prices began to firm up a bit after a long spell of weakness. During the last two days the markets have been quiet again with first-hand prices duplicated in several places among second hands.

Much of the buying centered in carded broadcloths and pajama cheeks, but there was a very substantial movement of some of the standard print cloth numbers, and a fair amount of interest in tobacco cloths, as well as in some of the heavier constructions, such as twills, drills and sateens.

Second Hands Get Big Share

Orders were split up more or less between first hands and second hands, and some claimed that only about half of the business done went to the mills and their agents. Second hands did an active business as they have done for some weeks. Cotton goods merchants estimated that the past week's business went about half to the second hand circles and half to first hands, with the latter having some preference whenever they were able to offer the deliveries desired.

Mills were more disposed to consider price shading on near-by goods than on distant goods, though buyers in testing out the market have sought to place orders for late summer and fall delivery. The manufacturers fear further increases in production costs before the year ends and are cautious about selling goods for shipment in the late fall.

The carded broadcloth business during the week centered chiefly on the 80x60 construction, which moved at 7⅝ cents for June, July and August delivery. Pajama checks were moving for fall shipment, and delivery dates ran through September, October, November and December.

Print Cloth Prices Hold

Standard print cloth constructions were also moving, generally around 38 to 38½ cents a pound. On 39-inch 4-yard 80 squares, it was possible to buy spot and near-by goods at 9½ cents. On the 39-inch 4.75-yard 68x72s, quick shipments brought 8¼ cents, but forward shipments brought 8⅜ cents quite readily. On 38½-inch 6.25-yard 60x48s, near-by shipments could be had for 6¼ cents.

Tobacco cloths were selling on a basis of 46 cents a pound for May-June shipments, with future deliveries quoted at 45 cents.

On combed yarn fabrics made from cotton yarns there was but very little buying interest. Some buyers complain that the spread between fancies and plain combed yarn constructions has widened but mills are holding their fancy quotations unchanged, claiming that these prices are justified by the increased costs of manufacture.

Pennsylvania March Net Nearly Double Year Ago

NEW YORK (AP)—The Pennsylvania Railroad Company reported March net operating income, before fixed charges and other income, of $6,847,453 compared with $3,750,493 in the same month a year ago.

For the first three months the figures were $16,602,390 against $13,719,190 for the same period last year.

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United States and Canada

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 30c a line for one or two insertions, 27c a line for three, four and five insertions within a week, and 24c a line for six or more consecutive daily insertions. Minimum space three lines, minimum order four lines. (An advertisement measuring three lines must call for at least two insertions.) An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

ANTIQUES

RUGS—Old Hand Hooked, Perfect Beauties NEW ENGLAND, CANADIAN; $1-$2-$3 RARE catalogue pieces $5 to $15. BROADLOOMS—Bigelow, Mohawk, Whitall McHORNEY & SON, 295 5th Ave., N. Y. C.

APARTMENTS TO LET

593
RIVERSIDE DRIVE
New York City's famous residential avenue. Beautiful corner apartment.
"Attractive River View"
9 LARGE ROOMS
2 Master Bathrooms
Spacious, private entrance.
Specially planned apartment, unusually large, light. Abundant closets, living room 22x20. This being a sublease, will make attractive proposition to desirable tenant.
KEMPE & CO.
2112 Broadway ENdicott 2-0555

BOSTON—Beautiful suite of late Helen Andrews Nixon, 4 rooms, 74 Fenway; sublet to September; renewal optional. LAF. 4306 days.

SUBRENTALS

AT
THE PRINCETON — 1277 Commonwealth Avenue, Boston— ONE and two-room apartments furnished or unfurnished, 3 large closets, reception hall, incinerator; janitor service, free gas, electricity and refrigeration; registered clientele. Mr. FERGUSON, Sta. 7240.

OZONE PARK, L. I., N. Y.—Six large rooms, bath, sun porch, fireplace; convenient to two "L's," L. I. and Penn. stations; must be seen to be appreciated; rent $50. MILDRED BOYD, 9112 95th St., Vir. 7-0420.

APARTMENTS—FURNISHED

JAMAICA, L. I., N. Y.—Beautifully furnished 3-room apt. to sublet June 1 to Sept. 1; reasonable; convenient for transportation. Republic 9-7376.

FOUNTAIN PENS REPAIRED

FOUNTAIN PENS REPAIRED
WHILE YOU WAIT
Pencraft 9 Bromfield Street, BOSTON

FUR STORAGE

RELIABLE Dry Cold Fur Storage—Fully insured; lowest rates; furs called for; expert repairing; remodeling; EXCEPTIONAL VALUES in Fur Coats—Scarfs. CHARLES E. MORRIS, in the Wholesale Fur Market, 332 7th Ave., corner 29th Street, New York City, 4th Floor. LOngacre 5-4047.

FURRIERS

FLEMING'S FURS COLD STORAGE
Remodeling, Ready-to-Wear and Custom made Garments at low Summer Prices. Also Custom made Cloth Coats. 345 Seventh Ave., N. Y. C. PE 6-2279.

HELP WANTED

COUPLE AT ONCE, man and wife; general houseman, wife waitress in year 'round private school; state age, experience and references; Christian Scientists preferred. DEANWOOD SCHOOL, Box W, Shelton, Conn. Tele. Huntington 2-3.

HELP WANTED—MEN

MAN, companionship and intelligent care; Christian Scientist preferred; only applicants in and near N. Y. C. considered. Write Box W-7, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Ave., New York.

HELP WANTED—WOMEN

CAMP COUNSELOR—Must be experienced with girls 5 to 11; only those able to teach dancing, craft or nature should apply; exchange services for counselorship training course or very moderate salary. Address Mrs. Kenelm Winslow, 11 Jenison Street, Newtonville, Mass. Tel. Newton North 2909-R.

CAPABLE girl or woman to care for baby and 2½ year boy, good home; St. Albans, Long Island; $35 monthly; no housework. Write fully, Box D-6 Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Ave., New York City.

HOUSES TO LET

FOR SEASON or longer, house completely furnished; 9 rooms, 3 baths, open porch, 2-car garage; $150 monthly or season rates. 158 Hampton Rd., Garden City, N. Y. Tel. Garden City 8235.

JEWELERS

DIAMONDS — SILVER — JEWELRY
Reasonable Prices. Personal Attention
ARTHUR W. FITT, 26 West St., Boston

JEWELRY—WATCH REPAIRING

AMERICAN and Swiss watches and clocks, diamond mounting and repairing. HERBERT A. SIMPSON, 171 Washington St., Boston.

MFRS' REPRESENTATIVES

INQUIRIES are invited from manufacturers seeking sales representation on Pacific Coast. T. E. PRINCE, Marketing Service, Russ Bldg., San Francisco.

OFFICE FURNITURE

FOR SALE—5 floors of new and used furniture for office or studio. DRIVER DESK COMPANY, 33 West 33d, New York City.

REAL ESTATE

Ridgefield and Wilton, Conn.
On an old winding road, near large estates, 2 miles from village, is a small country house; 10 acres, with natural spring, well and brook. Only $20 taxes. Rare opportunity, $6,500.
Century-old home delightfully restored; on acre, beautifully landscaped, in most desirable location, with real country setting. Artesian well. Low taxes. Marvelous value for an immediate buyer.
ALSO a charming Furnished SUMMER RENTAL of 10 rooms, on 3 acres WATERFRONT; near WESTPORT. Very reasonable to right tenant.
GREAT OAKS REALTY, Inc.
Chrysler Bldg., New York VAnderbilt 3-7064

ROOMS TO LET

BOSTON, 346 Commonwealth Ave. — Large front room, 2nd floor; small rooms also; permanents or transients. Tel. COM. 9323.

BOSTON—176 Huntington Ave., Suite 9—Select rooms, free parking; take elevator to 5th floor. MRS. ELLIS, COM. 9115.

BOSTON, 48 Clearway St., 2nd floor—Half block from The Mother Church; quiet, comfortable home; permanent or transient. MRS. H. H. BARKER.

BOSTON, 8 Cumberland St., Suite 8, opposite The Mother Church; newly furnished rooms; excellent beds; elevator. Miss Hoole, Com. 9439.

E. LYNN Mass.—Living room, bedroom, private bath, overlooking ocean; private family; best residential location; North Shore Protestant; no children. Phone Breakers 7270 mornings for full particulars.

N. Y. C. (83 St. West)—Attractive bright room, adjoining tri-private bath; exceptionally clean; refined quiet surroundings; $8 weekly. TR. 7-7363.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MEN

BAKERY production man, 14 years' practical baking experience; also demonstrator for leading organization; able instruct new accounts; relish hard work; willing to travel; will locate anywhere; best references. Write Box B-13, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C.

MANUFACTURING EXECUTIVE
College trained, age 39, 17 years experience—industrial engineering, sales representative, mill superintendent, general executive seeks broader opportunity as manufacturing executive or sales representative. Write Box C-12, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C.

SITUATIONS WANTED—WOMEN

EXPERIENCED saleslady, trustworthy and capable. Phone Oakwood 3508, MAY SMYSER, 4 Alameda Pl., Mt. Vernon, N. Y.

EXPERIENCED refined American woman, unencumbered, capable managing elderly or business couple's home, or companion nurse; will travel. E. J. D., Room 1014 Martha Washington Hotel, New York City.

SUMMER HOMES

FOR RENT—Furnished country home, Catskills; 6 bedrooms, 2 baths, sleeping porch, electric refrigeration, restricted community; $300 season. W. H. Wakeham, 515 W. 122 St., New York City.

TEACHERS AND TUTORS

LINA CASTI—Former Prima Donna Italian Grand Opera. Few vacancies for those desiring Jenny Lind and Patti voice placement, whose teachers, Garcia and Lamperti, were my teachers. — Barbizon-Plaza Hotel, New York City. Circle 7-7000. Ask for studios 36th floor.

SINGING Correct diction, speaking, private class. ROBERT MALONE, students broadcasting commercial programs, 915 Carnegie, Col. 5-5800, 10 W. 61st St., N. Y. C.

WANTED TO BUY

HIGHEST cash prices for women's worn and old fur coats. J. F. CO., 116 W. 34th St., New York City. Room 503, Chick 4-4468.

WANTED—Women's worn fur coats, high cash prices; free appraisal. I. M. FUR, 1 W. 34th St., N. Y. WI. 7-7968. Opp. Empire State Bldg.

CONTINUED ON PAG[illegible]

Inactive issues on the New York Stock Exchange Will Be Published on Tuesdays and Fridays

Today's Closing Prices on the New York Stock Exchange

Today's sales (est.) 1,400,000
Previous day 2,203,710
1937 vol. to date 187,875,355
1936 vol. to date 214,627,983

Stocks Recover Fractions to 2 Or More Points

NEW YORK, April 27 (AP)—Steels led a relatively quiet rally in today's stock market.

Short-sellers who rode the list down in the preceding session, cashed in some of their gains and many issues came back fractions to 2 or more points.

Slow dealings, however, ruled after a fast opening that put the ticker tape a bit in arrears. Near the final hour a number of stocks slipped under their tops. Transfers were at the rate of about 1,400,000 shares.

Rallying Trends in Bonds

A few sections of the bond market showed rallying trends today on the moderate rebound in the share list.

Improvement was mostly confined to the junior liens and convertible and other privilege issues. United States Governments were quoted moderately under the previous closings and some of the low-yield corporate bonds were fractionally lower in narrow markets.

Early gains ranged from fractions to 2 points in Youngstown Sheet & Tube 3½s, Great Northern 4s, St. Paul 5s, Pure Oil 4¾s, New York Central 5s, Baltimore & Ohio 4½s, Erie 5s, and International Telephone 5s.

Rails had a sizeable quota of the gains and trading circles believed the improved support was prompted by yesterday's fairly sharp setback.

Foreign obligations held to a narrow range. Italian issues were lower, while Japanese 5½s gained a little.

Corn Prices Jump 4c in Late Trading

CHICAGO, April 27 (AP)—Sensational jumps of corn prices late today took that cereal up four cents a bushel, the extreme immediate permissible limit.

Complete exhaustion today of Chicago supplies of the regular contract grade of corn was the spark which set fire to the corn market.

At the close, corn was two cents to four cents above yesterday's finish. May 1.27⅛, July 1.17⅛-⅜, wheat 1⅞-2⅝ advanced, May 1.28⅛-¼, July 1.17-1.17⅛, and oats up ¾-1⅞ cents.

Stocks in London Rally at the Close

LONDON, April 27 (AP)—The stock exchange rallied in afternoon trading today after an early siege of weakness and continued liquidation as an aftermath of recent speculation in commodities and gold shares.

The market has been soft for more than a week as the result of the failure of a Johannesburg firm, which in turn affected a concern here which had been carrying on arbitrage transactions on Cape and Johannesburg markets.

Heavy losses were said to have been incurred by market interests here. The trouble was said to have started with a recent gold scare when it was rumored the United States was going to reduce the price of gold. This was later denied.

Several shaky positions were disclosed in the market as the result of gambling in stocks and commodities. The heavy liquidation forced stock exchange prices down and caused banks to restrict carry-over facilities.

Foreign Markets

By the Associated Press

London: Gilt-edged securities continued weak in the closing dealings in the Stock Exchange while other sections of the list displayed firmness.

Paris: The Bourse closed with a mixed tone. Suez Canal advanced 195 francs while Royal Dutch lost 15 francs.

Liverpool: Cotton closed 2 points lower to 2 higher.

Foreign Exchange Rates

Current quotations of foreign exchanges compare with the last previous figures as follows:

	Today	Last	Prev.	Parity
Europe				
Sterling: Demand	$4.94⅞	$4.93⅞		$4.2397
Cables	4.94⅞	4.93⅞		8.2397
France—franc	.0444	.0444		§
Belgium—belga	.1690	.1688½		.1695
Switz'l'd—franc	.2292	.2287		.2326
Italy—lira	.0526½	.0526½		.0526
Germany—mark	.4021	.4020		.4033
Holland—guilder	.5476	.5476		§
Sweden—krona	.2548	.2541		.4537
Norway—krone	.2484	.2479		.4537
Denmark—krone	.2207	.2201		.4537
Spain—peseta	†	†		.3267
Greece—drachma	.0091	.0091		.0220
Austria—schill'g	.1875	.1875		.2382
Cz'ch'via—crown	.0349	.0349		§
Finland—finm'k	.0218	.0218		.0426
Hungary—pengo	.1980	.1980		.2961
Poland—zloty	.1900	.1900		.1899
Port'gal—escudo	.0448	.0448		.0748
Roumania—leu	.0075	.0075		.0101
Yugoslavia—dinar	.0234	.0234		.0298
South America				
Argentina—pesof	.3045	.3045		.7187
Brazil—milreis	.0635	.0635		.2025
Chile—peso	.0517	.0577		.2060
Peru—sol	.2600	.2600		.4740
Uruguay—peso	.5550‡	.5550‡		1.7510
Far East				
Japan—yen	.2882	.2875		.8440
India—rupee	.3738	.3726		.6180
Java—florin	.5508	.5508		.6806
Hong Kong—dpl	.3069	.3069		*
Shanghai—dol	.2991	.2987½		*
Straits Settmts—dol	.5806	.5800		.9613
Phil Islnds—peso	.5012‡	.5012½		.5000
Canada				
Canada—dollar	1.0019	1.0014		1.6931
Mexico				
Mexico—peso	.2785	.2785		.8440

*Currency in China—cents per silver dollar for Hong Kong and Shaighai. †Not quoted. ‡Free market. §Parity changed; new value not yet determined. ?Paper peso.

1937 High	1937 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
55	49½	Abbott Lab (1.60a)	2	51	50¾	51	Apr 26
84½	63¾	Acme Stl (4)	3	80	79¼	79½	+2½
22⅞	15	Adams Exp (.55e)	30	17¾	17½	17⅝	+ ⅛
28⅝	24⅞	Adams-Millis (2)	1	26	26	26	Apr 24
36	30½	Addressog (1)	1	32	32	32	
4⅞	2½	Advance Rume	1	2½	2½	2½	
80¼	68½	Air Reduc (1a)	9	74	70¼	74	+3½
5¼	3⅛	Air-Way El Ap	3	3½	3½	3½	— ⅛
15¾	12⅞	Alaska Jun (.60a)	15	13¼	13	13	— ⅛
5⅞	3¾	Alleghany	141	4½	3¾	4½	+ ⅜
58¼	45	Allegh'y pf xw	1	53	50	50	Apr 20
59¾	43½	Allegh'y pf $30 ww	17	51	47	51	+4
59	43⅞	Allegh'y pf $40 ww	3	49	46	49	+3
52⅛	40½	Allegh'y pr pf	16	44	42¼	42½	+2
45⅝	35¾	Allegh'y Steel (.40g)	7	36⅜	36⅜	36⅜	+ ⅜
27⅞	22	Allen Indust (1)	3	22⅜	22	22	Apr 26
258½	225	Al Chem & Dye (6)	13	234	233	233	+ ½
33⅛	25	Allied Mills (1½g)	9	25¼	25	25	— ⅛
21⅞	16½	Allied Strs (.20g)	31	17⅝	16⅜	17	+ ¼
85	80¼	Allied St pf (5)	1	81	81	81	
38½	63¼	Allis-Ch Mfg (1½g)	29	66⅜	65¼	66¼	+1
39¾	30½	Alpha P Cem (1)	2	30½	30½	30½	Apr 26
8⅞	4⅞	Amal Lea	27	6¼	6	6⅛	+ ⅛
52¼	34¼	Amal Lea pf (3)	3	40	39½	40	+1
114⅞	98	Amerada (2)	9	99	99	99	+1
101½	83	Am Ag Ch Del (1g)	1	88	88	88	
41⅜	25⅛	Am Bank Note (1½g)	5	25¾	25¾	25¾	
80¾	58	Am Brake Shoe (2)	9	60½	59¾	59¾	+1¾
121	97¼	Am Can (4a)	18	101½	99	100¾	+2¼
174	152½	Am Can pf (7)	1	154	154	154	Apr 24
71	51½	Am Car & Fdy	9	54	53½	54	+2½
104½	89	Am Car & F pf (4g)	1	90	89	90	Apr 26
99½	72	Am Chain & Cab (1g)	9	90½	88½	90	+1
148	115	Am Chain & C pf (5)	1	135½	135½	135½	Apr 24
105⅛	98	Am Chicle (4a)	1	99½	99½	99½	+1½
23⅜	13⅝	Am Colortype	4	18	17⅛	18	
30¾	25¼	Am Coml Alco	8	25⅞	25	25¾	+ ¼
33⅜	25½	Am Crystal Sug (2g)	11	27⅜	26½	27⅜	+1⅞
13½	8⅛	Am Encaus Til	12	10	9½	9⅝	+ ⅜
17	13	Am Europ	2	13⅝	13½	13½	Apr 26
13¾	7¼	Am & For Pow	14	9⅛	8⅞	9⅛	+ ⅛
58⅞	46¼	Am & F P $6 pf	2	51	51	51	Apr 23
68⅞	54	Am & F P $7 pf	3	56¼	56¼	56¼	+ ¾
38½	20¼	Am & F P 2 pf	12	24	24	24	
21	18	Am-Hawaii SS (1)	4	17¾	17½	17½	— ⅛
11¼	6½	Am Hide & Lea	43	8¼	7¾	8¼	+ ¼
55¾	37¼	Am Hi & L pf (3)	6	41¾	40¾	41¾	+2¼
52⅜	45¾	Am Home Pr (2.40a)	4	46	45½	45½	— ¼
4¾	2½	Am Ice	5	3½	3½	3½	
27⅝	17½	Am Ice pf (½g)	2	23½	23	23	Apr 26
17¾	13½	Am Internat	4	14½	14¼	14½	+ ⅜
58⅞	43	Am Loco	7	46¼	45½	45½	—1¼
125	111	Am Loco pf	1	108	108	108	—3
99⅜	22	Am M & Fdy (½g)	8	22¼	22	22	— ⅛
13⅜	10½	Am M & Met (.30g)	5	10	10	10	— ½
68¾	49	Am Metal	15	49½	48½	49	
129½	116	Am Met 6% pf (6)	3	116	116	116	Apr 24
13½	7⅞	Am Pow & Lt	17	10½	10⅜	10⅜	+ ⅛
67¼	65¾	Am P & L $6 pf (6)	2	66¼	64	64	—2¾
72½	55	Am P & L $5 pf (5)	1	53¼	53¼	53¼	—2
29½	23⅝	Am Rad & St S (.60)	54	22¾	22¼	22¼	— ⅝
45¼	33⅛	Am Roll Mill (1.20)	68	36	35⅛	35⅞	+ ⅞
39	30⅜	Am Safety Raz (2)	4	30½	30½	30½	— ¼
29	23½	Am Seating		23¼	22¼	22¼	— ¼
105¾	82¼	Am Smelt & R (1½g)	56	85⅝	83½	85	—2¾
140	138½	Am Smelt pf (7)	4	140⅜	140	140	— ⅜
107⅛	105	Am Smelt 2 pf (6)	2	105¾	105¾	105¾	
67½	59	Am Snuff (3a)	6	60	60	60	Apr 26
73¼	51½	Am Stl Fdrs (½g)	36	53¾	52	53¾	+2¼
26½	20	Am Stores (2)	5	23⅜	23	23⅛	— ⅜
56⅞	47⅜	Am Sugar Ref (2)	4	47½	47½	47½	— ¼
143¾	130	Am Sugar pf (7)	1	131⅞	131⅞	131⅞	Apr 22
25⅞	21½	Am Sumat Tob (1)	1	21⅞	21⅞	21⅞	— ⅛
187	164½	Am Tel & Tel (9)	27	165¼	164¼	164¾	— ¼
99	78½	Am Tob (5)	1	79	79	79	+1
99	78	Am Tob B (5)	12	81	80¼	81	+ ½
150½	128½	Am Tob pf (6)		128⅞	128⅞	128⅞	Apr 24
20⅛	14⅝	Am Type Fdrs	7	15	14¾	15	+ ¼
29½	19	Am Wat Wks (.20g)	17	19⅞	19⅛	19⅞	+ ⅞
107	97½	Am W W 1 pf (6)	1	99	99	99	Apr 22
14⅜	8⅛	Am Woolen	9	9¾	9¼	9⅜	
79	64	Am Wool pf (1k)	5	65	64	65	— ¾
1¾	⅛	Am Wtr P	176	⅜	⅛	½	Apr 10
5¾	3⅝	Am Wtr P pf	16	4⅛	3⅝	3⅞	Apr 10
20	6⅜	Am Zinc L&S	40	14¼	13⅝	14	+ ¼
185	100	Am Zinc L&S pf	1	180	165	185	Apr 8
79⅜	44½	Am Zinc pr pf	3	60	58	58	Apr 26
69½	52⅝	Anaconda (¼g)	267	53⅜	52⅜	52⅞	+ ⅜
97	79	Anacon W & C (½g)	1	81½	81½	81½	Apr 24
24⅝	8	Anchor Cap (.15g)	5	19¾	19⅜	19¾	
37½	28	Ander Corp	1	30	30	30	Apr 14
10¼	5½	A P W Paper	8	7¾	7½	7¾	
46	40	Arch-Dan-M (½g)	5	41½	40¾	40¾	+ ¼
111	107¾	Armour Del pf (7)	5	110⅜	110¼	110¾	— ¼
13¾	7	Arm Ill (.35g)	93	11⅛	10¾	11	+ ¼
99½	81¾	Arm Ill pr pf (6)	1	94½	94½	94½	Apr 26
126	96	Arm Ill pf (7)	1	101⅜	101⅜	101⅜	+1⅜
70½	59½	Armstrong Crk (½g)	12	63¼	60⅝	62½	+2
16¼	12⅞	Arnold Const (⅝g)	5	12¾	12½	12½	— ⅜
17⅜	12½	Artloom	1	12	12	12	— ½
24¾	17	Asso Dry Gds	8	17⅜	17⅛	17¼	+ ¼
101	95½	Assd D Gd 1 pf (6)			95½	95½	Apr 26
125	114	Assd D Gd 2pf (1¾k	1	115	115	115	Apr 26
57½	49⅜	Assoc Invest (2)	1	55	55	55	Apr 26
105	90	Assoc Invest pf (5)		99	99	99	Apr 26
87⅝	69½	Atch T & S F (2e)	38	83	80½	83	+2¾
104	99½	Atchison pf (5)	4	100⅛	99½	99½	
55½	44⅛	Atl Cst Line	11	46¾	45¾	46¾	+1¼
29	23	Atl G&W I	1	23⅞	23⅞	23⅞	Apr 24
44	35	Atl G &WI lpf		36	36	36	Apr 23
37	30⅛	Atl Refin (1)	38	31⅛	30¼	31	+ ¼
116½	111	Atl Refin pf (4)	2	111½	111½	111½	
18½	16¾	Atlas Corp (.80)	68	17⅛	17	17⅛	
52⅜	50½	Atlas Corp pf (3)	6	51	51	51	
94	72¼	Atlas Pow (¾g)	2	76	76	76	Apr 26
18¼	14½	Atlas Tack (¼g)	3	14⅜	14	14	—1½
36⅜	28¼	Auburn Auto	17	29¼	28½	29	+ ½
9½	7⅛	Aust Nich	2	7	7	7	— ⅛
9¼	6¾	Aviation Corp	43	7¾	7¾	7⅝	
		—B—					
11¼	7⅛	Baldwin Loc	8	7½	7¼	7¼	
9½	6	Baldwin Loc asd	20	6⅛	5¾	6⅛	+ ⅛
120	63¼	Bald Loc pf	2	101¼	101	101¼	+ ¾
14	8½	Bald Loc pf asd	2	102	100½	100½	Apr 26
40½	28⅜	Balt & Ohio	88	34½	33¼	34	+ ¾
47¾	33⅜	Balt & O pf	7	39	37	38½	+ ½
45	40	Bang &Ar (2½)	6	41	40	40	Apr 26
43⅜	34	Barber Co	17	35	34	35	+1
32	25¾	Barker Bros	15	30⅜	29½	29½	Apr 23
35½	26⅜	Barnsdall (1)	44	29¾	28⅜	29½	+ ¼
20¼	16	Bayuk Cigar (1.80g)	9	16	15½	15½	— ½
28¾	24	Beatrice Cr (1g)	2	25	24½	24½	Apr 26
103¾	101¾	Beat Cr pf ww (5)	1	103	103	103	Apr 26
112	105	Beech-Nut P (4a)	1	108	108	108	Apr 23
153¼	125	Belding-Hem (1)	12	13	12⅝	12⅝	— ⅛
97	84	Belg N R pf (3.24e)	1	86⅜	86⅜	86⅜	Apr 9
30½	21½	Bendix Aviat (.4g)	21	21⅞	21⅜	21⅜	+ ¼
23¾	20⅜	Benef Ind Ln (.95g)	16	20⅞	20¾	20⅞	
62⅜	55	Best & Co (2½a)	3	56	55	55	Apr 26
105½	73	Beth Stl	99	87⅞	85¼	87	+2½
20	18⅝	Beth Stl 5pf (1)	3	19	18¾	18¾	— ¼
129½	119½	Beth Stl pf (7)	3	120¼	120¼	120¼	— ⅜
69¾	52	Bigelow-San (½g)	5	56	54¾	54¾	— ¾
38	29	Blk & Decker (½g)	4	29⅜	29	29	— ½
99⅞	72¾	Blaw-Knox (.20g)	14	4½	3½	4¼	+ ⅛
49¾	38⅜	Boeing Airpl	32	37½	36⅛	37	+ ¾
48⅛	40⅞	Bohn Alum (3)	6	42¼	42	42¼	— ¼
21	25	Borden (1.60)	32	25⅛	47⅛	25⅞	— ¼
43½	43	Borg-Warner new	33	41	40	40½	+ ½
15⅞	8¾	Boston & Me	6	12⅛	11	12¼	— ⅜
4½	2¾	Botany C M A	2	3	3	3⅞	Apr 26
23¼	15⅞	Bridgeport B (.60)	67	16⅛	15⅜	15⅝	— ⅛
59⅞	45¼	Briggs Mfg (½g)	28	46¼	45¾	46⅛	— ⅜
53½	43⅞	Briggs & Strat (3)	2	47	46¾	47	+ ⅛
47	41	Bristol-My (2.40)	1	42	42	42	Apr 26
8	4¼	Bklyn & Qu T	5	4¼	4	4¼	
38½	23	Bklyn & Q T pf (3)	1	23¾	22¾	23¾	— ¼
53	34	Bklyn-Man T (2g)	7	34⅜	33⅞	34⅜	+ ⅜
102¼	88½	Bklyn-M T pf (6)	4	89⅛	89⅛	89⅛	— ¾
52¾	33	Bkln Un Gas (1.90g)	9	34¼	33½	34¼	+ ¾
50	45½	Brown Shoe (3)	3	47¾	47½	47½	Apr 26
24½	19¼	Brunswick Bal	7	20	19¼	2	+ ¾
25¼	17⅜	Bucyrus-Erie	24	18⅛	17⅜	18⅛	+ ¾
14⅜	9⅞	Budd Mfg	40	10¼	9⅝	10⅛	+ ⅛
38	73	Budd Mfg pf	1	73	73	73	Apr 26
13	8½	Budd Wheel	14	8¾	8⅜	8½	
45¼	32½	Bullard Co (¼g)	5	33⅛	32¾	2⅞	+ ⅜
65¼	50⅛	Bulova Watch (4a)	7	55½	55½	55½	+1⅜
35⅜	28	Burr Ad Mach (.80)	2	28¾	28	28¾	+ ¾
11⅜	7⅛	Bush Term	6	8¼	8	8¼	+ ⅜
39	27	Bush T 7% deb	3	30	29	29	Apr 26
18¼	13⅛	Butler Bros (.15g)	19	15	14½	14⅞	+ ⅛
36¼	29¼	Butler Bros pf (1½)	8	30½	30	30½	+ ½
9¼	5⅜	Butte Con & Z	19	5⅜	5½	5½	
33¾	22¾	Byers Co	7	24½	24	24½	+1¾
34⅜	27	Byron Jack (½g)	7	29½	29	29¼	+ ¼
		—C—					
48¼	38¼	Calif Pack (1½a)	6	40	39½	39½	— ¾
50¾	50	Calif Pack pf (2½)	1	50¾	50½	50¾	Apr 15
6⅛	2⅜	Callahan Z-Ld	58	3⅞	3¾	3¾	
20⅛	13¼	Calumet & Hec (⅛g)	36	13½	13¼	13½	+ ⅛
37⅞	29	Campbell Wy (1)	9	29⅝	28½	29	
38¼	27⅞	Can D G Ale	16	29⅝	29	29¼	+ ⅜
17½	12⅞	Canad Pac	21	13¼	12⅞	13	+ ⅛
61½	48½	Cann Mills (½g)	6	49⅜	48½	48½	Apr 26
18½	15	Cap Adm A	7	16	16	16	— ⅛
	9½	Carrs & Gen (.05g)	20	8⅜	8	8⅛	— ⅛
176½	138	Case (J I)	2	155	155	155	+1
100	85½	Caterpil Tract (2)	7	88½	87	88½	+1
33¼	26⅛	Celanese (.40g)	67	35⅞	34⅞	35¾	+1¼
113½	106½	Celanese pr pf (7)	1	111½	111½	111½	Apr 24
41¼	31	Celotex	6	40	40	40	
39¼	33¼	Cent Aguir (1½a)	1	34	34	34	—1
12⅝	8	Cent Fdv	23	8⅜	8½	8⅜	+ ⅜
41⅜	29⅝	Cent R R N J	5	30½	29⅝	29⅝	Apr 23
24¾	15	Cent Violeta Sug	1	15	15	15	
14⅜	10½	Cent Rib M (.20g)	1	12½	12½	12½	Apr 26
86⅜	71⅞	Cerro de Pas (4)	18	68¾	67¾	68¼	— ⅛
23⅝	16¼	Certain-teed	19	18	17½	17¾	— ¼
60½	35½	Champ Pap&P (1a)	3	54	53	54	+2
48	31⅝	Checker Cab	2	32	32	32	Apr 23
68¾	57¾	Ches & Ohio (2.80)	32	58⅝	58	58	— ¾
100	91	Ches & Oh pf (4)	1	95½	95½	95½	Apr 24
90½	78¾	Ches Corp (3)	2	81¼	81	81¼	Apr 26
4¾	2¾	Chi & E Ill	2	3½	3½	3½	Apr 23
13½	⅞	Chi & E Ill pf	5	9⅝	9⅜	9½	Apr 26
6⅜	3½	Chi & N W	10	4⅞	4¼	4¼	— ⅛
19½	11½	Chi & N W pf	3	13	12	13	+1¼
4	2⅜	Chi Gt West	6	2¾	2¾	2¾	+ ⅛
18¼	13	Chi Gt W pf	4	13½	12⅜	13½	+ ½
32	27¾	Chi Mail Or (1½a)	1	28	28	28	Apr 26
	⅛	Chi M St P & P	14	2¼	2¼	2¼	— ¼
	4⅜	Chi M St P & P pf	11	5¼	5	5⅛	+ ⅛
	13	Chi Pneu T	6	23¼	22½	23⅛	+ ⅛
70½	61	Chi Pneu pf (⅞k)	6	61	61	61	
3⅝	2⅛	Chi Rk Is & P	6	2⅝	2½	2½	— ¼
8¾	5¾	C R I P 6% pf	2	6	6	6	
10¼	6¾	C R I & P 7% pf	2	7¼	7½	7¼	+ ¼
27½	20⅝	Chi Yell Cab (2)	1	20⅜	20⅛	20⅛	— ⅛
22½	17¾	Chick Cot Oil	3	18	17¾	17¾	Apr 26
15⅞	12¼	Childs Co	6	13½	13⅛	13¼	+ ¼
13⅜	11⅜	Chrysler (1½g)	175	114⅝	111⅝	114	+2¾
21⅜	18⅞	City-Ice & F (2)	6	19¾	19½	19½	
10⅜	8	City Stores	15	8½	8¼	8¼	+ ¼
38¼	32¼	Clark Equip (1.60)	8	35½	34½	35½	+1⅜
44¾	35	Clev Gra Br (½g)	3	40	39⅞	39¾	— ⅛
9	7⅛	Cluett Pea (3)	3	87	85¾	87	+2
170½	122½	Coca-Cola (2)	7	153½	152	153½	+4
38¾	37	Coca-Cola A (3)	1	58⅛	58½	58½	Apr 21
25¾	19½	Colgate-Palm (½)	33	21½	20⅞	21½	+ ½
104½	102¼	Colgate-Palm pf (6)	1	103	103	103	Apr 26
62¾	53	Coll & Alk (2a)	8	54	53¾	54	+ ¾
51⅞	39	Col Fuel & Ir (1g)	7	39¼	38½	38½	— ¾
20⅞	13¼	Colum G&El (.20g)	87	13¾	13¼	13⅜	+ ⅛
108	94	Colum Pict vtc (1a)	1	95	95	95	Apr 26
39½	32	Colum Pict vtc (1a)	7	32½	32	32½	+ ⅛
46¼	41	Colum Pict pf (2¾)	5	42	41½	41½	—1¾
125¾	112¼	Colum Carb (4a)	4	116¾	115	115	Apr 26
69¼	56¾	Coml Credit (4)	18	62	60⅝	62	+1⅜
114	100	Coml Cred pf (4¼)	1	104	104	104	Apr 23
80¼	64	Coml Inv Tr (4)	4	65⅜	64⅝	65⅜	
120	104	C Inv Tr cv pf (4¼)	6	105	104½	105	—1
21¼	15⅜	Coml Solv (.60a)	25	15¾	15¼	15⅜	+ ¼
4½	2⅜	Com'wlth & Sou	150	2¾	2½	2⅝	
75⅜	54⅜	Com & Sou pf (3)	3	54⅛	53	53	—1⅜
19⅛	13½	Conde Nast	2	15⅜	15	15	Apr 24
45½	36¾	Congoleum-Na (2)	4	38¼	38	38¼	+ ¾
19¼	15½	Congress Cig	1	15¾	15¾	15¾	— ¾
18⅞	13⅜	Consol Cigar	7	14¼	13⅝	13¾	Apr 26
13¼	8½	Con Coal	8	11½	11¼	11½	+ ½
49⅞	37	Con Edis (1½g)	58	38⅜	37¼	38¼	+1¼
108	104½	Con Edis pf (5)	1	106¼	106¼	106¼	+ ⅞
5¾	3⅜	Con Film	5	3¾	3½	3¾	
18¾	14	Con Film pf	4	14	14	14	
13¼	9¼	Con Laundries	3	10½	10⅜	10⅜	— ⅜
17⅞	15⅜	Con Oil (.80)	114	16⅛	15⅞	16	+ ⅛
103⅛	104¾	Con Oil $5 pf (5)	1	105	105	105	Apr 26
10⅝	7	Con R R Cuba pf	2	7⅞	7¾	7¾	Apr 23
1⅝	⅞	Con Text	27	1	⅞	⅞	
37⅜	30⅝	Cont Corp (1.20)	71	35⅛	34⅛	35	+ ⅝
37¾	24	Cont Bak A	26	25½	25	25½	+1⅜
5¼	4	Cont Bak B	35	3⅜	3	3⅛	
109¾	98½	Cont Bak pf (8)	5	98½	98½	98½	Apr 26
69⅛	54	Con Can (3)	36	55	53½	53½	— ⅝
25¾	20½	Cont Diam F (½g)	5	21½	21	21½	+ ½
42¾	37	Cont Ins (1.60a)	7	38	37¾	37⅞	+ ⅜
3⅞	2½	Cont Mot	26	2⅝	2½	2½	
47⅜	40¼	Cont Oil Del (¼g)	29	43⅞	42¾	43⅛	— ⅜
35⅜	26⅜	Cont Stl (½g)	4	31½	31	31½	+ ¼
71¼	59⅛	Corn Prod (3)	10	60¾	59½	59½	Apr 23
171½	153	Corn Prod pf (7)	2	155	155	155	Apr 23
10¼	6	Coty	57	7¾	7½	7¾	+ ¼
56½	46	Crane Co	18	49½	48¼	48¼	- 1
121	115¾	Crane Co pf (7)	7	115¾	115¾	115¾	Apr 13
37	29½	Cream of Wh (1g)	1	33	33	33	+ ⅜
28¾	21

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

Federal Issues Easy—Corporate Bonds Recover—Curb Higher

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

New York Bonds

Quotations to 2:00 p. m.

United States Government Bonds
(Dollars and Thirty-seconds)

Treasury

Sales in $1000	High	Low	2:00
1 4¼s 47-52	114.14	114.14	114.14
35 3¼s '43-45	104.27	104.26	104.26
4 3¾s '46-56	107.23	107.18	107.23
6 3¾s '43-47	105.10	105.10	105.10
1 3⅜s '41-43 Mch	105.22	105.22	105.22
15 3¼s'41	105.25	105.22	105.25
12 3¼s '44-46	104.22	104.22	104.22
7 3⅛s '46-49	103.7	103.7	103.7
3 3⅛s '49-52	103.9	103.9	103.9
1 3s '46-48	102.20	102.20	102.20
22 2s '51-55	101.26	101.23	101.25
43 2⅞s '55-60	100	99.30	99.30
6 2¾s '45-47	101	100.31	101
94 2¾s' 48-51	99.16	99.16	99.16
34 2¾s '51-54	99	98.30	98.30
13 2¾s '56-59	98.31	98.29	98.29
169 2½s '49-53	96.31	96.28	96.29

Federal Farm Mortgage

21 3s '49	101.5	101.4	101.4
1 3¼s'64	101.20	101.20	101.20

Home Owners' Loan

46 3s A 52	100.17	100.11	100.13
35 2¾s '49	99.59	99.4	99.5
29 2¼s '42-44	98.30	98.26	98.26

Corporation Bonds

Sales in $1000	High	Low	2:00
1 Alb P Wrap 6s '48	70	70	70
18 Alleghany 5s '44	97½	97	97¼
23 Alleghany 5s '49	89½	89	89½
5 Alleghany 5s '50	86	86	86
76 Alleghany 5s '50 st	64¾	61	64½
1 Allied Strs 4½s '51	97½	97½	97½
13 Am & For P5s 2030	78	78	78
9 Am Ice 6s '52	94¾	94¾	94¾
4 AmIGChem 5½s '49	107	106¾	107
2 Am Int 5½s '49	105⅜	105⅜	105⅜
3 Am T & T 5½s '43	112⅞	112¾	112¾
5 Am T & T 3¼s '66	97½	97¼	97¼
5 Am T & T cv 4½s '39	104⅝	104¼	104⅜
14 Am T & T 3½s '61	97¾	97½	97½
14 Am Wri Pap 6s 47	53	52	53
299 Anaconda Cop 4½s 50	105	104½	104½
8 Ann Arbor 4s 95	86½	86½	86
4 Arm Del 4s 57	96¼	96¼	96¼
22 Arm Del 4s 55	96¾	96¼	96¼
1 Arm 4½s'53 102 25-32	102 25-32	102 25-32	102 25-32
8 AT&SF cv 4½s 48	108½	108½	108½
9 AT&SF 4s 95	107⅜	106¾	107⅜
4 Atl & Cha Al 5s 44	110¼	110¼	110¼
19 A C Line 1st 4s 33	101½	101	101½
13 A C Line 4½s 64	103⅜	103¼	103⅜
6 A C Line 5s 45	103⅜	103⅛	103⅜
2 Atl Gu & Wl 5s 59	76	76	76
10 Bang & Ar 4s cv 51 st	110	110	110
2 Bell TPa 5s 48 B	116¼	116⅛	116⅛
7 Beth Stl 4¼s 60	102⅛	102½	102¾
1 Beth Stl 4½s 66	94	93¾	93¾
17 Boston&Me 5s 67	82⅞	82	82⅞
2 Bost&Me 4¾s JJ 61	79½	79½	79½
5 Boston&Me 5s 55	85¼	85¼	85¼
2 Bot Con Mills 6½s 34	28	28	28
3 Bkly Edis 3¼s 66	99½	99½	99½
2 Bkly Edis Tr 4½s 66	92	91	92
16 B&O rfg 6s 95	98¼	97⅝	98
12 B&O 1st 5s 48	112¼	112	112⅛
4 B&O rfg 5s 95	86⅛	86¼	86⅛
8 B&O 5s 96 F	85¾	85¼	85¼
20 B&O cv 4½s 60	75¼	74½	74⅝
10 B&O 4s 48	105	105	105
5 B&O4sPLE&WV 41	102⅜	102¼	102⅜
14 Bkly U Gas 5s 57 B	106½	106¼	106¼
1 Buf R&P 5s 37	100¾	100¾	100¾
18 Buf R&P 4½s 57	83½	82½	83½
5 Bush Term 5s 55	68	68	68
5 Bush T Bldg 5s 60	62⅛	62⅛	62⅛
3 Can Nat Ry 4½s 51	111	111	111
1 Can Nat Ry 4½s 56	111½	111½	111½
1 Can Nat Ry 4½s 57	110⅜	110⅜	110⅜
10 Can Nat Ry 4½s 59 Jly	113⅜	113⅛	113⅜
12 Can Nat 5s 69 Oct	115⅜	115⅜	115⅜
16 Can Nor 6½s 46	123¼	123	123¼
2 Can Pac 5s 54	108⅜	108⅜	108⅜
10 Can Pac 4½s 60	101¾	101¾	101¾
19 Can Pac 4s perp	94½	94	94½
5 Can Pac 4s 2000	90	89½	90
2 Car C&O 5s 52	103½	103½	103½
2 Car C&O 5s 38	103½	103½	103½
2 Cen Ga Chat 4s 51	32¾	32¾	32¾
3 Cen of Ga cn 5s 45	31	30¼	31
4 Cen Ill E&G 5s 51	101⅞	101⅜	101⅜
6 Cen Nek Sng 4s 61	71½	71	71½
1 Cen Pac 5s 60	98⅛	98	98
12 Cen Pac 1st 4s 49	106¾	106½	106¾
10 CRR&B of Ga 5s 37	89½	89½	89½
1 Cen RR NJ 5s 87	70	70	70
1 Certain-td 5½s 48	86½	86½	86½
1 Champ P&F 4¾s50	106½	106½	106½
4 Cheasap Corp 5s 47	132½	132	132
16 C&O 3½s 96 D	96	95⅝	96
3 Chi & Alton 3s 49	56¾	56¾	56¾
13 CB&Q rfg 5s 71 A	114⅝	114⅝	114⅝
2 CB&Q 4½s 77	107	106¾	107
1 CB&Q 4s 1T 49	100	100	100
1 Chi & E Ill 5s 51	38¾	38¾	38¾
48 Chic Gt West 4s 59	45½	44¾	45
6 Chi I&L 6s 66	19¼	19¼	19¼
14 CM&SP 4½s 89C	65	64	64
61 CMSP & PAC 5s 75	30½	29¼	30¼
140 CMStP&P adj 5s 2000	9⅞	9⅝	9¾
1 Chi & N W 6½s 36	51⅛	51⅛	51⅛
31 Chi & NW cv 4¾s '49	19½	18⅜	19
2 Chi & NW 4s '87	41½	41½	41½
1 Chi & NW 3½s '87	40	40	40
1 Chi Ry 5s 27	71½	71½	71½
10 CRI & P 4½s '52A	22	22	22
16 CRI&P 4½s '52A ct	20	19	19½
20 CRI&P cv 4½s '60	12½	12	12⅛
22 C R I & P 4s '88	37	37	37
2 C R I & P rfg 4s '34	22	22	22
12 CRI & P rfg 4s '34 ct	19	18½	19
16 CRI&P 4½s '52A ct	20	19	19½
2 C R I & P 4s '88	37	37	37
1 C R I & P rfg 4s '34	22	22	22
12 CRI & P rfg 4s '34 ct	19	18½	19
10 Chi Un Sta 3¾s '63	104½	104⅛	104⅛
1 Ch Un Sta 3½s '51	102¼	102¼	102¼
18 Ch & W Ind 4½s '62	100½	100¼	100¼
4 Ch & W Ind 4s '52	101¾	101¾	101¾
14 Childs Co 5s '43	89⅞	88¼	89⅞
9 CCC & StL 5s '63R	105 19-32	105 19-32	105 19-32
13 CCC&StL 4½s '77	93⅜	93¼	93½
8 CCC&StL gen 4s '93	97⅜	97¼	97⅜
16 ClevUnTerm 5s '72	105⅞	105½	105⅞
9 ClevUnTerm4½s'77C	101¾	101½	101½
2 Col P & 15s '70	81	80½	81
2 Col & So 4½s '80	65¼	65	65
1 Colmbia G 5s AD	102¾	102¾	102¾
11 Colmbia G 52 May	102⅞	102½	102½
11 Colmbia G 5s 1961	101⅞	101⅝	101⅞
3 CStL&NOMem 4s '51	91⅛	91⅛	91⅛
17 Col Ry Pw &L 4s '65	105	104¾	105
1 Com'l Cred 3¼s '51	96	96	96
2 Con Coal Del 5s '60	67⅜	67⅜	67⅜
12 Con-Edis 3¼s '46	104	103½	104
2 Con Edis 3½s '56	102¾	102⅝	102⅝
5 Con Gas NY 4½s '51	107½	107½	107½
14 Con Oil 3½s '51	101¾	101¼	101¼
10 Consub Pow 3¼s '66	97	97	97
2 Container Cor 6s '46	103⅜	103⅜	103⅜
5 Container 5s '43	101⅜	101⅜	101⅜
8 Crane Co 3½s '51	98½	98½	98½
12 Crown Will 6s '51	104	104	104
1 Cuba No Ry 5½s'42	53	53	53
3 Dayton P&L 3½s '60	103	103	103
6 Del &Hud rfg 4s '43	89⅞	89½	89⅞
9 D&RG 4s '36	30⅝	30¼	30⅝
6 D & R G W 5s 55 Asd	17⅞	17¾	17¾
3 D &R G West 5s '78	27¼	26¾	26¾
1 D Moin & Ft D4s 35ct	9⅝	9⅜	9⅝
2 Det Ed 5s '52	107¾	107½	107½
5 Det Ed 4½s '66	102¾	102½	102½
2 Duluth & I R 5s '37	101⅜	101⅜	101⅜
8 Duquesne Lt 3½s '65	104¼	103⅞	104¼
30 Auto Lite 4s '52	108	107¾	108
7 ElPasoNatGas4½s'51	102	102	102
32 Erie rfg 5s '67	81	80	81
33 Erie rfg 5s '75	80¼	79½	80⅛
22 Erie 1st 4s '96	98¾	98¼	98¼
10 Erie gen lien 4s '96	82	81¾	82
24 Erie cv 4s '53 B	86	86	86
8 Erie Gene 6s '57	117½	117½	117½
1 Fla E Cst 5s '74 ct	14¾	14¾	14¾
3 Fla E Cst 5s '74	14¾	14½	14¾
4 Fla E Cst 4½s '59	74	74	74
1 Fond J&G 4½s'52 fld	93⅜	93⅜	93⅜
1 Francis Sug 6s '56	73½	73½	73½
5 Gen Cable 5½s '47	104⅜	104⅜	104⅜
1 Gen Mot Accept 3s'46	101¼	101¼	101¼
15 Gen MotAccept2¼s'51	99½	99½	99½
3 Gen Stl Cast 5½s'49	90	90	90
1 Ga Car & Nor 6s '34	31¾	31¾	31¾
10 Goodrich 4¼s '56	99¼	99	99
23 Goodrich 6s '45	105¼	105	105
37 Goodyr T&R 5s '57	104¾	104	104½
2 Gt Nor Ry 5½s '52	115¾	115¾	115¾
10 Gt Nor 5s '73	108¼	108	108
2 Gt Nor 4½s '76D	103	103	103
6 Gt Nor 4½s '77E	101¾	101⅝	101¾
68 Gt Nor 4s '46G	127⅞	126	127¼
38 Gt Nor 4s '46H	107¼	107	107¼
16 Gt Nor 3¾s '67	92⅞	92⅜	92⅜
3 Gulf St Stl 4½s '61	96¼	96¼	96¼
4 Gulf St Util 4½s '46	102¾	102¾	102¾
3 Hiram Walker 4¼s 45	105	105	105
9 Hous Gal Tr 3½s '40	101½	101½	101½
4 Housatonic 5s '37	79½	79½	79½
1 Hudson Coal 5s '62A	46½	46½	46½
2 Hud & Man rfg 5s '57	73	72¼	73
8 Hud&Man inc 5s '57	29½	29	29⅜
21 Ill Bell Tel 3½s '70B	104	104	104
8 Ill Cen Ex1 3½s '51	102	102	102
11 Ill Cen 4¾s'66	73¾	73½	73⅝
2 Ill Cen rfg 4s '55	86	86	86
2 Ill Cen 4s '53	80	80	80
1 Ill Cen W Line 4s '51	96	96	96
1 IC&SLou 4½s '63	80½	80½	80½
6 Ill Steel 4½s '40	106⅜	106⅜	106⅜
2 Inland Stl 3¾s '61	103½	103½	103½
22 Interb R Tr 7s '32	74	73¼	73¼
5 Interb R Tr 6s '32	30	29	29
58 Interb R Trf rfg 5s '66	73¾	73¾	73¾
50 Interb Rap Tr 4s '47	99½	98¾	99
5 Int Agric 5s '42 st	100½	100½	100½
1 Int Gt Nor 5s '56B	35⅛	35⅛	35⅛
13 Int Hyd El 6s '44	74⅞	74½	74¾
2 Int Mer Mar 6s '41	83½	82½	82½
4 Int Paper 6s '55	98	98	98
23 Int Paper 5s '47	100¾	100¾	100¾
1 Int Rys C A 6½s'47	97	96	96
8 Int T&T cv 4½s'39	81	81	81
24 Int T&T 4½s '52	65⅝	65	65⅛
15 Int T&T 5s '55	69	68¼	68¼
9 Iowa Cen rfg 4s '51	8¼	8	8¼
1 JamesF&Clea 4s '59	95	95	95
4 Jones&LaughSt4¼s'61	101¼	101¼	101¼
1 K C South 5s '50	92½	92½	92½
5 K C South 3s '50	86	86	86
5 K C Term 4s '60	106¾	106	106
1 Kan C&Co 5½s '41	102	102	102
1 Kresge Found 4s '45	105⅝	105⅝	105⅝
1 Lac Gas 6s '42A	55	55	55
1 Lac Gas 5½s'53	59½	59½	59½
11 Lac Gas 5½s '60D	59½	59	59
5 Las Gas 5s '39	93	93	93
5 Lautaro Nit 6s '54	38¼	38¼	38¼
3 Leh C&N 4½s '54A	92¼	92¼	92¼
1 Leh Val Coal 6s'38	99	99	99
6 Leh Val Coal 5s '54	63	63	63
1 Leh Val Coal 5s '74	60	60	60
10 Leh Val N1 4½s'40	101½	101½	101½
15 Leh Val 4s 2003	60½	58¾	58¾
5 Leh Val HTerm 5s'54	102¼	102	102¼
3 Liggett & M 7s'44	129⅞	129⅞	129⅞
5 Loews 3½s'46	97⅞	97⅞	97⅞
6 Long Isl rfg 4s'49	101¾	101¾	101¾
1 Long Isl rfg 4s'49 st	101⅞	101⅞	101⅞
1 Lorillard Co 7s'44	127½	127½	127½
3 Lorillard Co 5s'51	117⅞	117⅞	117⅞
10 Louisla & Ark 5s'69	94¾	94	94¼
3 Lou&N N 5s 2003 R	108¼	108	108
3 Lou&N 4½s 2003	99¾	99¾	99¾
9 Louis & N 4s'40	106	105⅝	106
5 Louis & N 1st 4s 2003	96	96	96
2 Louis & N 3¾s 2003	91½	91⅜	91⅜
5 L & N 3s'80 St L	86	86	86
1 Manat Sug 7½s'42	67½	67½	67½
10 McKes&Rob 5½s 50	103½	103½	103½
2 Mead Corp 6s'45 A	105¼	105¼	105¼
12 Met Ed 4½s'68	108	108	108
1 MetWSideECh1 4s'38	13¼	13¼	13¼
19 Mich Cen 4½s'79	102	102	102
6 MidlEiRy&L 5s'61 B	100	100	100
10 Mil El Ry&L 5s'71	101⅞	101⅜	101⅞
4 MilSparta&NW 4s'47	38½	38½	38½
4 M & StL 4s'49	5⅞	5	5⅞
3 MSP&SSMarie 5s'38	24¼	24	24
3 MSP&SSM cn 4s'38	24½	24½	24½
6 M-K-Tex-5s62 A	79	79	79
10 M-K-Tex 4½s'56	67	66¾	67
5 M-K-Tex 4s'62 B	69½	69	69
12 Mo Pac 5½s '49	16	15¾	15¾
48 Mo Pac 5s '77 F	41¼	40¾	40¾
1 Mo Pac 5s '77 F ct	39	39	39
1 Mo Pac 5s '78 F	41¼	41	41¼
1 Mo Pac 5s '78 G ct	38½	38½	38½
115 Mo Pac gen 4s '75	19½	18¾	19½
38 Mo Pac 5s '81 I	41½	41	41
3 Mob & O 4½s '77	31⅞	31⅞	31⅞
1 Mob & Ob 5s '38	33	33	33
6 Mon W Pa P S 4½s '60	101½	101¼	101¼
4 Mon W Pa P S 6s '65	102¾	102¾	102¾
10 Mo C 6s '37 100 27-32	100 27-32	100 27-32	100 27-32
7 Mont Pow 3¾s '66	93¼	93	93
2 Mor & Essex 3½s '55	99½	99½	99½
2 Mor & Essex 3½s 2000	88⅛	88	88
5 Nassau El 4s '51	50	50	50
2 Nat Dairy 3¾s '51	104¼	104⅛	104¼
18 Nat Dist Pr 4½s '45	104¼	104¼	104¼
1 Nt RR Mex 4s '51 asd	24	24	24
15 Natl Steel 4s '65	104⅜	104¼	104⅜
2 New Eng T & T 5s '52	119⅝	119⅜	119⅝
7 NOPubSv 5s '55 B	94¾	94¼	94¼
1 N Orl Term 4s 53	93¼	93¼	93¼
3 N Orl&NE 4½s'52	79	79	79
5 NO Tex&M 5s '54	59⅝	59½	59½
5 NOTex&M 5½s'54 ct	55	55	55
10 NOTex&M 5s '54 B	57	56½	56½
1 NY&Q'nsE&P3½s'65	103⅜	103⅜	103⅜
145 NYC cv 6s'44	117	114	116¾
7 NYC rfg 4s 2013	93⅜	93⅜	93⅜
4 NYC 4½s 2013 A	89	88½	89
8 NYC cn 4s '98	96¾	96⅝	96¾
4 NYC 3¼s'52 wl	104⅞	104⅝	104⅝
14 NYC 3¾s 46	101¼	101	101
1 NYC 4s 2003	88½	88½	88½
10 NYC&HR 3½s 97	95¾	95¼	95¾
4 NYC L & Sh 3½s 98	90½	89½	90½
4 NYC ⅄ C 3½s 98	89¾	89¾	89¾
8 NY Ch&StL 6s 38	100⅛	100	100
3 NYC&StL 5½s'74A	99⅞	98¾	99⅞
37 NY Ch&StL 4½s'78	87½	86¾	87⅛
4 NY Ch&StL 4s 46	102¼	102¼	102¼
1 NY Ch&StL 4s 37	101 5-32	101 5-32	101 5-22
1 NY Edis 3¼s 66	93⅞	93⅝	93⅝
5 NY G El H&P 4s 49	112½	112⅜	112⅜
5 NY Prcv Sec 6s 48	46	46	46
49 NYNH&H 4½s 67	43⅜	43⅛	43¼
3 NYNH&H 4s 57	29	29	29
4 N Y O&W rfg 4s 92	29	28⅞	29
2 NY Steam 6s 47	108	108	108
10 NY Steam 5s 56	107	107	107
2 NY Tel 4½s '39	107¼	107⅛	107¼
1 NY Trap R 6s '46 st	93	93	93
7 NY W&Bost 4½s '46	16¾	16¼	16½
1 NL&O Pow 5s '55 A	107	107	107
2 Niagara Sh 5½s'50	102	102	102
12 Western Un 5s '60	102¾	102½	102¾
9 West Shore 4s 2361	101⅜	101⅜	101⅜
32 Wheel Stl 4½s'66A	99	98⅝	99
10 Wheel Stl 5s '76 Oct	39	39	39
1 Wick-Sp cv 7s'35ct	38⅜	38⅜	38⅜
44 Wilson & Co 4s '55	100½	100⅜	100⅜
38 Woungst S&T 4s '61	101	100¾	100¾
4 Youngst S&T 3½s '51	139½	137	139½

Foreign Bonds

38 Abitibi P & P 5s '53	104¾	104	104¾
4 Adritic El 7s '52	88½	88½	88½
2 Akershus 5s '63	99	98⅝	99
7 Antioquia 7s '45 D	15	15	15
2 Antioquia 1st 7s '57	13¼	13¼	13¼
27 Antioquia 2d 7s '57	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛
3 Antwerp 5s '58	101	100¾	101
6 Argentine 4½s'71	97¾	97⅝	97⅝
28 Argentine 6s '57 A	101½	101 15-32	101 15-32
1 Argen 6s '58B 100 9-32	100 9-32	100 9-32	100 9-32
5 Arg 6s '59 Jun 100 9-32	100 9-32	100 9-32	100 9-32
4 Arg 6s'60 Oct 27-32	101 27-32	101 27-32	101 27-32
10 Arg 6s 1960 May	102	102	102
22 Arg 6s 1960 Sept	101½	101½	101½
8 Arg 6s 1960 Oct	101⅞	101⅞	101⅞
9 Arg 6s 1961 Feb	101 1-32	101	101
17 Argentine 5½s '62	100⅝	100⅞	100⅝
6 Australia 5s '55	105⅜	105⅜	105⅜
1 Australia 5s '57	105⅜	105⅜	105⅜
17 Australia 4½s '56	101½	101¼	101½
2 Austria 7s '57	101½	101½	101½
1 Belgium 6½s '49	109	109	109
8 Belgium 6s '55	108	108	108
24 Bern RR 3¾s '70	97⅜	96¾	97
96 Bern RR 3¼s '52	107¼	106¾	107
1 Peo GL&C Chi 5s '47	112¾	112¾	112¾
1 Pere Marq 5s '56	102½	102½	102½
19 Phila Co 5s '67	105¼	105	105
17 Phila Elec 4½s'39	114½	114⅜	114½
12 Ph Read C&I 5s '73	33⅜	32⅜	32⅜
15 Philippine Ry 4s '37	26¼	25¾	26¼
5 PCC & St L 4½s '77	107⅛	107⅛	107⅛
5 PCC & SL 4s H '60	110⅛	110	110
14 Porto Ri A Tob 6s'42	98⅛	98¼	98⅛
1 Porto Ri A Tob 6s'42	98	97⅜	98
19 Postal Tel&C 5s '53	27¾	27⅜	27¾
5 Potomac El P 3½s'66	102½	102⅜	102½
5 Pressed Stl C 5s '51	94	94	94
20 Pure Oil 4½s '50 ww	118⅜	118¼	118⅜
5 Pure Oil 4½s '50 xw	103¾	103¾	103¾
6 Radio Keith 6s '41	116½	116	116
1 Rdg Jer Cen 4s '51	98½	98½	98½
2 Rem Rand 4½s '56	106	106	106
14 Republic Steel 5½s '54	117½	117	117
20 Republic Steel 4½s '61	96¾	96	96
47 Republic Steel 4½s'56	97¼	97	97
10 Republic Steel 4½s'50	173½	173½	173½
1 Richfld Oil 6s '44 ct	50¼	50¼	50¼
7 RIArk&La 4½s'34	22¾	22¾	22¾
2 Saguenay PL 4½s '66	100½	100½	100½
10 StJosRyLH&P 5s '37	99	99	99
8 StLIM&S4sR&G '33	82	81¼	81¼
13 StLSF 4½s'78ctf st	24¼	24	24¼
18 St L S F 4s '50 A	30⅝	30⅛	30⅛
2 St L S F 4s '50A ct	26½	26½	26½
1 StP&KC ShL 4½s '41	23	23	23
7 St M & M 5s '43	102 6-32	102 6-32	102 6-32
2 SA&A Pass 4s '43	100½	100½	100½
3 SanAntPubSvc 6s '52	108⅛	108⅛	108⅛
3 Seab A I cn 6s '45	20½	20¼	20¼
2 Sea A L aj 5s '49	9⅜	9⅜	9⅜
3 Sea A L 4s '50 st	30	29⅞	29⅞
11 Shell Un 3½s 51	97½	97¼	97¼
10 Skelly Oil 4s '51	97½	97⅜	97½
3 Socony Vac O 3½s '50	103¼	103¼	103¼
7 So Bell T & T 5s '41	105½	105½	105½
1 So Cal Gas 4½s'61	105¼	105¼	105¼
6 So Cal Gas 4s '65	102⅜	102	102⅜
5 Sou Nat Gas 4½s '51	98	98	98
7 Sou Pac 4½s'68	89½	89	89
6 Sou Pac 4½s'81	88¼	88⅝	88¼
13 So Pac 4½s '69	88⅜	88	88⅜
11 So Pac rfg 4s '55	104⅛	104	104¼
9 So Pac cl 4s '49	93¾	93¼	93¾
17 So Pac 3¾s'46	99¼	99	99
15 So Pac 4½s Ore '77	95	94⅜	95
14 South Ry 6½s '56	102⅞	102¾	102¾
3 South Ry gen 6s '56	100⅛	99⅞	99½
10 South Ry cn 5s '94	106	106	106
20 South Ry gen 4s '56	79	78½	78½
5 So Ry 4sStL'51	97⅝	97⅝	97⅝
1 S W Bell Tel 3½s'64	105	105	105
3 Spokane Int 5s '55	30¼	30¼	30¼
6 Stand Oil N J 3s '61	96⅛	96	96
5 Studebaker 6s cv '45	131	130⅛	130⅛
2 Symingt Gould '36 xw	112	112	112
10 Ten Cop&Ch 6s '44	103¼	103¼	103¼
2 Ten El Pow 6s'47A	96½	96¼	96¼
20 Texas & Pac 5s '79	105	104¾	105
21 Tex Corp 3½s '51	101½	101⅜	101⅜
1 Tex & Pac 5s '77B	101¼	101⅞	101⅞
24 Third Ave aj 5s '60	31	30½	30⅝
1 Third Ave 4s '60	62	62	62
1 Un El Lt & Pr 5s '57	107	107	107
41 Union Oil Cal 3½s '52	110⅞	110⅛	110⅛
4 Un Pac 1st 4s '47	110½	110½	110½
2 Un Pac rfg 4s 2008	104	104	104
24 Un Pac 3½s '71	94	93½	94
22 Unit Drug 5s '53	99	98	98
42 U S Rub 5s '47	106½	106¼	106¼
7 Utah Lt & Trac 5s '44	100	99½	99½
20 Utah P & L 5s '44	102⅜	102½	102½
3 Util P & L 5½s '47	59	58¼	58¼
24 Util P & L 5s '59	57½	57½	57½
3 Vadsum Nav '41	104	104	104
4 Ver C Pac 4½s asd'24	3	3¾	3¾
2 Vertient Sug 7s '42 ct	26	25½	25½
3 Va El & Pow 4s '55	106½	106¼	106½
6 Virginian Ry 3¾s '66	103¼	103	103
1 Wabash 4½s '39	93	93	93
1 Wabash 5s B '76 ct	35	35	35
26 Wabash 4½s'78 C	37½	37¼	37½
3 Walwrth 4s '55	79¾	79½	79¾
5 Warner Bros 6s '39	95½	95½	95½
4 Warner

European

Local Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 1/3 a line for one or two insertions, 1/2 a line for three, four or five insertions within a week, 1/- a line for six or more consecutive daily insertions. Minimum space three lines, minimum order four lines. (An advertisement measuring three lines must call for at least two insertions.) An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information, Clarence House, 4, Central Buildings, Westminster London, S. W. 1. Tel. Whitehall 9691.

Those answering advertisements where Box Numbers are used have the privilege of posting to the Monitor's monomark address, and letters addressed to Box BCM/CSM, London, are ensured prompt delivery to the Monitor office

APARTMENTS

BLACKPOOL—Apartments, board optional; H. and C. water in all rooms; sea view. PURTON, Hope House, 37 Bairstow St.

SCARBOROUGH — Board Residence or Apartments close to sea, parks, cricket ground. Miss Dodsworth, 102 North Marine Road.

SOUTHPORT—Select apartments; board residence, near Promenade and Lord St.; moderate. Webster & Davies "Norlands," 23 Saunders St.

WITHERNSEA, YORKSHIRE—Apartments or Board Residence, Mrs. S. Edmond, 7, Arthur Street.

Weston-super-Mare—Comfortable apartments; bed and breakfast; near sea, church; quiet locality; Christian Scientists welcomed. Bowden, 5 Severn Ave.

BOARD AND RESIDENCE

SCARBOROUGH, South Cliff—Board residence; running water in bedrooms; one minute spa and sea; from 9/6 per day.

5 ALBION ROAD
Mr. and Mrs. B. Hodgson, Proprietors

LEEDS, 6—Mrs. Ogden Taylor receives paying guests in her refined home; near Christian Science church, 69 Victoria Road

BOARD FOR CHILDREN

SUSSEX—Happy home life for children requiring special care and individual teaching MISS BARNES, The Red House, Ashacre Lane Worthing. Phone Swandean 461

BOOKS

"COMFORTING CURTAINS" poems by Margaret Munro; 2nd edition 2/6d and 1/9d from 5, Wellington St., (St. John's) Blackburn.

FLATS TO LET

LONDON—Attractive, comfortably furnished flat; 3 rooms and bath; suitable 2 people; no children; convenient station and buses; 5 guineas per week; references given and exchanged. M. W. WITTS, 38 Fairlax Road, Hampstead, London, N. W. 6.

HOUSES TO LET

HIGHER BEBINGTON, Cheshire — Modern semi-detached, 2 entertaining, 3 bed; excellent situation, good bus service; ready May; rent 24/- p. w. incl Pain & Charles Blease. Chartered Surveyors, 51, Nth John St., Liverpool.

LAKE DISTRICT—For July, furnished 16th century modernised farm-house; 4 bedrooms, 2 sitting-rooms; Aga cooker; constant hot water; garage; high beautiful position overlooking lake and mountains. Box M-2588, BCM CSM, London.

PAYING GUESTS RECEIVED

BRIGHTON—Shanklin House, 14 Oriental Place; central, quiet, excellent cuisine, 1 min. sea; sea view from balcony; terms from 2½ gns. personal supervision. MISS E. M. PEARSE.

NORTHUMBERLAND—Stay country house lovely border country; fishing delightful drives, walks, Golf half hour drive. 3½ gns. weekly. GREY, Milfield Hill, Wooler. Tel. Milfield 17.

POST VACANT

CHESHIRE—For May, governess for kindergarten; Montessori method; Christian Scientist preferred. Box M-2580 — BCM CSM, London.

POST WANTED

GENTLEWOMAN trained and experienced in care of children, also experienced in housekeeping, seeks responsible and interesting position. Box W-713—BCM CSM, London.

TEACHERS

LESSONS IN SINGING AND VOICE PRODUCTION—Madam Grace Augus, A. R. C. M. (Mrs. Rogers); Address 64, Moorside, Fenham Newcastle-on-Tyne 4. Tel. 33473

Small Hotels and Pensions in Europe

ENGLAND

Alton Court 24 CRAVEN HILL GARDENS, LANCASTER GATE LONDON W. 2.
Quiet, comfortable Guest House, good cooking H. and C., Divan beds. Close to buses, tubes Park. From 2½ guineas inclusive

ASHBURN HOTEL
London. 111 Cromwell Rd., S. W. 7. Frobisher 2683—Overlooks gardens; near station, museums and park, 10 mins. Piccadilly; hot water, radio and telephone in all bedrooms central heating and lift; first class chef; near churches

AT THE DRAGON HOUSE, Washford, Somerset, will be found quiet comfort, perfect cooking, and centrally heated bedrooms in a delightfully furnished 17th Century Country House between Exmoor and the Quantocks Illustrated booklet on request

BOURNEMOUTH 'PHONE 886
DERBY ROAD (East Cliff) **WIMBLEDON HALL**
Beautiful for situation; the joy of the East Cliff; 4 minutes Christian Science church; hot and cold all rooms, central heating; dining room accommodates 100; fine large sun lounge. Winter from 2½ gns., Spring 2½ gns, Summer 3 gns; well recommended; tariff. S. M. Horspool.

BOURNEMOUTH EAST CLIFF *Lynton Court*
Next door Christian Science church
48 rooms (16 due south, 8 ground floor), 4 lounges, recreation room; acre grounds; everything for perfect holiday Winter terms from 2½ guineas Tariff on request. G. S. HOSIER.

BOURNEMOUTH DERBY ROAD CRAIGLEITH
Three minutes walk Christian Science Church and sea. Hot and Cold water and gas fires in all bedrooms. Excellent cuisine. Every comfort. Terms very moderate

BOURNEMOUTH CHARMANDENE KNYVETON ROAD
Beautifully appointed and comfortable guest house amongst pines; spring mattresses; gas and electric fires; H. and C.; central heating; free parking.

BOURNEMOUTH POOLE ROAD ARNCOTT HALL
A modern, comfortable hotel; 45 bedrooms, hot and cold water radiators, private bathrooms electric lift; tennis; near sea, beach huts inclusive terms from 3 gns

BOURNEMOUTH, 2 Cecil Rd.—Ideal winter home, board residence; homely, excellent catering, personal supervision; terms from 2 gns. Proprietress, MRS. WILSON

BOURNEMOUTH—Sunshine Corner, Overcliff Drive, facing sea; separate tables; attentive service. MR and MRS MORGAN 'Phone Southbourne 1644

BOURNEMOUTH WEST CLIFF ROAD Staffield House Comfy Modern, Quiet MR and MRS TURVER

BOURNEMOUTH 8, "Crianrie," Southern Road—Close sea excellent cooking, every comfort Mr and Mrs Monk Tel Southbourne 1180

NR. BOURNEMOUTH BURNBRAE GUEST HOUSE—Country surroundings; near buses, golf course and riding school; special terms for winter guests Mr. and Mrs Sidney Tite, Longham Wimborne, Dorset Station, Bournemouth Central Phone Northbourne 28

BRIGHTON Claridge 34 Oriental Place, 2 doors sea—Board residence from 2½ gns.; hot and cold water in bedrooms; near church CAPT WALSH Tel 364611

CORNWALL, St. Ives Bay Hotel—Residential; uninterrupted sea view; hot and cold water throughout; first class service and comfort; own garage; under personal supervision

DAWLISH, ROCKSTONE HOTEL
Facing Channel, amid Devon's beauty. A.A., R.A.C. and Touring Club Suisse. Tel 158.

DEVON, PAIGNTON (Close to Torquay)
HOMECROFT, Colin Rd.—Board residence, 1 min. sea; terms from 2 gns. Tel 82101.

EASTBOURNE
THE BELGRAVE
MOST POPULAR RESIDENTIAL HOTEL. Attractive Lounges, Cosy Bedrooms, many with Hot and Cold Water. Faultless Service. The whole set in an atmosphere of friendliness and sociability that creates contentment and happiness for guests whose individual requirements are the especial care of the Resident Directors. Renowned for Exquisite Cuisine. Eastbourne is one of England's most favoured resorts and holds a
SUNSHINE RECORD
The Hotel is central for everywhere. Sea. Shops. Theatres, etc.
Inclusive Spring Terms from 3 gns. per week
Week-Ends from 30/-. NO EXTRAS.
Resident Director G. W. F. Reed

EASTBOURNE
SANDHURST
PRIVATE HOTEL
Sussex Private Hotels, Ltd.
Extensive alterations have been carried out Electric passenger lift installed The hotel has been modernised throughout. Reopening Easter, 1937 Terms moderate Telephone 797

EASTBOURNE—Guest house, quiet, comfortable two minutes from sea, Devonshire Park MRS FROST 33 Jevington Gardens Tel 1046

FOREST OF DEAN, WYE VALLEY—Littledean Guest House, Littledean, Glos. 600 ft. up. Grounds, billiards, dancing, tennis, putting 2½-3 gns. Illus. Tariff. "W. V."

FOWEY CORNWALL GREEN BANK HOTEL—Excellent position, overlooking harbour and sea. H. and C. electric fires. Tariff, J. F CROWLEY, Phone 63.

ENGLAND

HARROGATE, BEECHWOOD HOTEL
Redecorated, H. and C. water throughout; interior spring mattresses; 80 bedrooms; lift; lock-ups; weekly terms, 3½ to 4½ gns. Tel 4458.

GLORIOUS NEW FOREST
Here's England at her best—peace and quiet—open moorlands — delightful wood and scenery—GOLF, TENNIS, RIDING, FISHING, etc., sport or rest. Historical associations abound in this former playground of kings. Come to Lyndhurst in the heart of the forest, and stay at the
CROWN HOTEL
Terms and Illustrated Brochure on Request

LAKE DISTRICT NEWBY BRIDGE HOTEL
An unusually bright and distinctive hotel overlooking the southern end of Lake Windermere. Ideal centre for touring the Lakes or for a restful holiday. Thoroughly up-to-date in every way. Personal service and courteous consideration. Tennis. Boating. Fishing. Tel. 222. A.A. R.A.C.
"The hotel with the real home atmosphere"

Lake District
Glen Rothay Private Hotel
RYDAL, NR. AMBLESIDE
Beautiful wooded grounds, overlooking Rydal Water, and adjoining grounds of late poet Wordsworth; boating and bathing; electric light; coaches from Windermere Station. A.A. and R. A. C. Tel.: Ambleside 43

LAKE DISTRICT — Miss Gibson, Kelsick House, Ambleside—Board residence; good open situation; hot and cold, bath; near tennis courts and garage

LIVERPOOL Antrim Private Hotel 73, Mount Pleasant
Running water—hot and cold in every bedroom.
JACK MONTGOMERY Royal 5239

LONDON
CROMWELL COURT REC. A.A.
142-5, Cromwell-road, S. Ken., S. W. 7
All public rooms including two delightful lounges, dance and recreation room on ground floor. Real comfort in delightful surroundings. H. and C., gas fires and P. O. 'phones all bedrooms. Lift. En Pension from 3 gns. weekly, 16 daily. Bed, bath and breakfast 7/6. Special permanent rates and for families. Very conveniently located. Inspection invited.

LONDON
AN INEXPENSIVE FIRST CLASS HOTEL
Most Modern, Comfort, Service and a Cuisine of the Best
THE GRANTLEIGH
Inverness Terrace, Hyde Park, W. 2
Quite near Christian Science church.
En pension fr. 3½ gns. p. w. Daily 12/6. Bed, Breakfast, Bath fr. 8/6. NO EXTRAS. Lift. Hot and Cold. Central Heating. Garage. Night Porter. Ph. Bay 3616.
Tariff from Resident Proprietor.
Cable "Grantleigh, Padd., London."
Much used by readers of The Christian Science Monitor
Quiet assured Day and Night.

LONDON
WHITE HOUSE HOTEL
Earls Court Square, S. W. 5. FLA. 8411
Facing South in quiet square 10 minutes from Piccadilly. Really good cuisine and service. All bedrooms overlook gardens and have modern fittings and comfortable beds. Central heating. Night porter. Lift. From 2½ gns Resident Proprietress.

LONDON
CUMBERLAND HOUSE HOTEL
51/3/5 Earls Court Square, S. W 5
Phone Flaxman 0830
Pleasantly situated convenient Shopping centre; hot and cold and gas fires in every room; orders of this paper welcomed; bed and breakfast, 6/6; per day 10/6; residents 2½ gns Write for tariff

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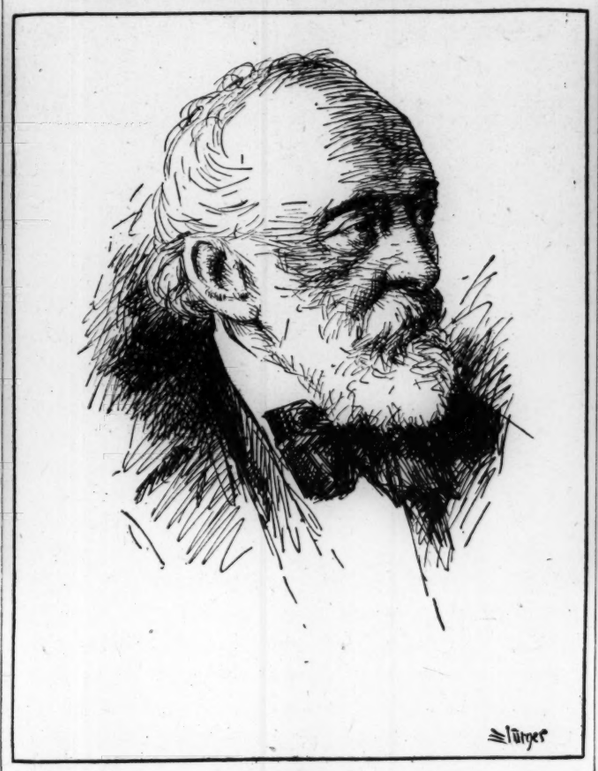

By a Staff Artist

Louis Kossuth

(1802-1894)

LOUIS KOSSUTH was one of the architects of new Hungary.
His inalterable faith erected a people's will to independence.
The Kossuths had been friends of liberty for many generations.
Seventeen of them had perished for the rights of their fellows.
Yet the love of justice burned as brightly in Louis as in them.
As soon as he could he applied himself to the study of law.
This brought him closer to the misfortunes of his country.
He resolved to give his life to the emancipation of the people.

HUNGARY was being kept in bondage by Austria at the time.
Its throne had become the hereditary right of the Hapsburgs.
The backbone of the population were peasants of a fine type.
They were forced to work free of charge 100 days every year.
They used to pay all the taxes, whereas the nobility paid none.
There existed no free press, no right of public meetings.
Latin was the only language spoken in the Diet or Parliament.
Secret police and trained spies filled the country everywhere.
Louis Kossuth soon proved himself a most brilliant scholar.
Elected to the Diet, he took his stand with the reformers.
He declared that the people had a right to know of conditions.
Reports of the debates were prohibited; he published them.

THIS was an offense beyond the endurance of the Emperor.
A censorship immediately restrained the unwelcome editor.
Undisturbed, he had recourse to a written correspondence.
Again the Government promptly interrupted the new propaganda.
This time Kossuth began circulating reports by hired carriers.
And his papers were read aloud in secret to the unlettered.
But suddenly he found himself seized and thrown into a cell.
He had been condemned to solitary confinement for high treason.

WHEN restored to freedom again, he did not lose any time.
He found a patron and he started a newspaper at Budapest.
His scheme of reform was ready; it would achieve wonders.
There was no need of a revolution, no need of violence.
Education might be established under the existing dynasty.
But one morning Kossuth found the door of the office closed.
The Government had bought out his patron; the paper had gone.
Deprived of his pen, the leader still possessed his voice.
So he went out into the highways, talking to the people.
Quietly and peacefully, he performed several improvements.
But the political yoke still remained, heavy and exacting.

HOWEVER, the year 1848 seemed to bring a great opportunity.
Revolutions shook many thrones, and Austria had her turn.
As the Emperor fled, Kossuth claimed liberty for his country.
And a general acclamation appointed him Governor of Hungary.
But could Russia approve the rising of a nation at her borders?
Nicholas I sent huge armies to aid the cause of the Emperor.
All Kossuth's hopes of regeneration apparently came to an end.
He crossed to America, who received him as a guest of honor.
Finally, he retired to Italy, to remain there over 40 years.
His efforts did not materialize, but he sowed valuable seed.
And mankind at large greatly profited by his devoted labors.

Prepared for THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR by Pierra
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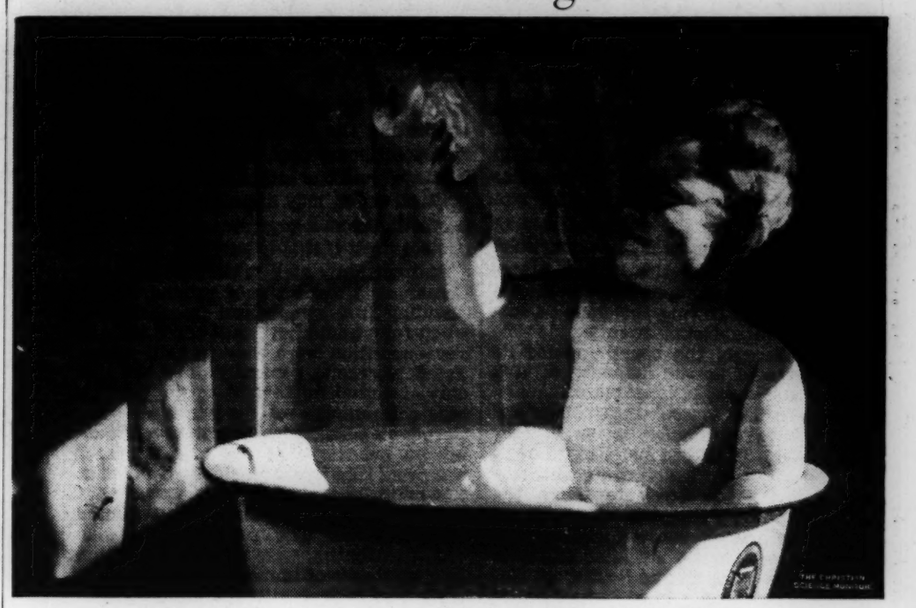
—To These Youngsters



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Don Herd
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It's time to take my thought balloon
And seek the stratosphere
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Bible Facts

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by THOMAS L. LEISHMAN, M. A.

The Seven 'Deacons'

In the sixth chapter of the Book of Acts we learn that owing to the rapid growth of the early Christian community, it was becoming impossible for the apostles to carry out all the various functions required of them. Their close association with the Master himself during his ministry very naturally suggested that they, above all other men, should be left as free as possible to carry on the work of preaching for which they were so signally fitted. Hence, with their consent, and indeed at their own suggestion, it was decided that "seven men of honest report, full of the Holy Ghost and wisdom" should be selected to relieve the apostles of many of the details of administration, especially with reference to the arrangements for relief of the poor.

Stephen seems to have been the leader of the group, and the others were Philip, Prochorus, Nicanor, Timon, Parmenas and Nicolas. In later times these men have often been called the "seven deacons" (the word "deacon" deriving from a Greek term implying "service").

Puzzle Corner

Conducted by Puzzlesmith

Cryptogram

Here's a bit of timely comment in cryptographic form. As usual, the asterisk (*) signifies capital letters.

"CO RC VA TI *AINKGIE TI *GQUTK," LTNOAE ROA QCAR. VZR ROTL BAGU HCLR QACQKA DTKK NC ROAUA TI *HGB.

Factual Figuring

To the number of letters in the name of the inaugural ceremonies which take place in England next month ——— add the number of the day in May on which this ceremony occurs ———; subtract the number of Kings of England who have been named "George" ———; multiply by the number of letters in the name of the Queen ———; and divide by the number of letters in the name of the Princess who is known as the heir presumptive to the British Throne ———. What is the answer?

Letter Juggling

A New Jersey reader shares the following. Try forming three different 8-letter words from the 8 letters below:

N I S T E R R A

A Bit of Division

Try dividing 48 into two parts in such a manner that, if one is divided by 6, and the other by 3, the sum of the quotients will be 9.

Fun With Antonyms

Following yesterday's list of synonyms we have 10 words with their antonyms to be matched:

1	decisive	obtuse	
2	whimsical	urban	
3	candid	doubtful	1
4	genteel	indulgent	
5	prompt	inopportune	
6	peaceful	serious	
7	rural	uncouth	
8	sharp	disingenuous	
9	strict	dilatory	
10	timely	martial	

(Answers Appear on This Page)

Children's Corner

The Cat From Upstairs Explains

Tiger, the janitor's cat, sprawled himself out in the sunshine that streamed across the back yard and yawned.

"Tell me," he said, addressing his cat friend Snowball, "have you met the new cat upstairs?"

"You mean Mr. Kelly?" asked Snowball, sniffing the warm air daintily. Snowball was sleek and white. She didn't have a real home, but she slept in the basement with Tiger and she got plenty to eat from the neighbors, who were kind to her.

"Yes, if that's his name," said Tiger.

"It is," said Snowball. "And he's a strange fellow. Very handsome and all that. But he's such a stay-at-home. Never goes anywhere. Just sits up there on that satin cushion."

"Ha, ha, ha!" said Mr. Kelly, who had been listening from the fire escape above. "Ho, ho, ho!" And down over the edge of the fire escape he poked his short brown nose. "That's what you think!"

"Oh, so you heard us talking?" said Snowball.

"Yes, I did," said Mr. Kelly, sitting back on his haunches and making quite a picture, with the sun shining on his long gold and black fur. "Hope you have no objections," he added politely.

"None at all," said Tiger quickly, for Tiger, though he wasn't nearly as handsome as Mr. Kelly, was very, very friendly. "In fact, we'd be happy to have you join us."

"I can't do that," said Mr. Kelly, "but I'll talk to you from here, if I may. The point is, you've been feeling sorry for me, haven't you? And you needn't. Because—well, because" (and then Mr. Kelly didn't know how to go on, because he didn't want to brag, but in this case he wasn't really bragging, he was just explaining).

"Tell me, Snowball," he said, "have you ever climbed a tree?"

"A tree? Me? Why, let me see," said Snowball, trying to think. "Oh, yes, that one that grows out over the front stoop—"

"Oh, that one," interrupted Mr. Kelly with a shake of his head. "It's too little to count. Well, then, have you ever climbed a grape arbor?"

"What a silly question!" said Tiger. "Of course we haven't!"

"I have," said Mr. Kelly. "Last summer, out in the country. I climbed trees, too. Tall ones," he added with a sly look at Snowball.

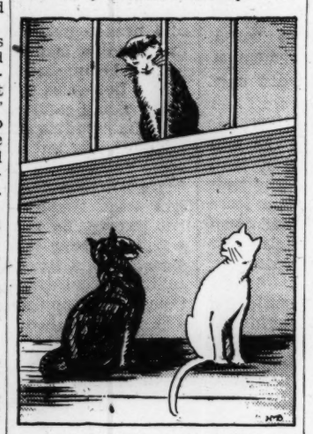
"Have you?" said Tiger, looking at his new neighbor admiringly.

"Have you really? And we thought you were such a stay-at-home. You know what I think? It's that blue satin cushion that deceived us."

"Oh, that," said Mr. Kelly. "It's very pretty, of course. But I sit on it mostly to please my mistress, who bought it especially for me. To be frank with you, I'd rather sit out here on the fire escape and talk to you two!"

"Would you?" asked Snowball. "Would you really? Now me, I'd like to try that satin cushion. It looks so soft."

"Then you must come up some-



Drawn for THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"We'd be happy to have you join us," said Tiger.

time," said Mr. Kelly, getting up to stretch. "There! That's my mistress calling me. I must go. Don't forget, cats, come and see me." And off he went.

"Well, tickle my whiskers," said Tiger, "he's quite a fellow, after all. And friendly, too. That's the best of all."

"Yes," said Snowball, curling up for a snooze in the sunshine and dreaming already of a blue satin cushion, "that's the best of all."

Friends Are Mirrors

Thick waters show no images of things;
Friends are each other's mirrors, and should be
Clearer than crystal, or the mountain-springs,
And free from clouds, design, or flattery.—Catherine Philips.

In Lighter Vein

Mardi Gras

There is a famous garden near Mobile visited by travelers from all over the world. Not the least of its attractions are the stately live-oak trees festooned with the ghost-like Spanish moss.

Recently, two women from the Midwest were inspecting the garden. One gazed up at the moss hanging from the limbs of the live-oaks and asked her companion:

"What is that stuff?"

The other woman looked long at the moss, then ventured a guess:

"Maybe it is the grass, that Mardi Gras you read about so much here."—Montreal Herald.

—London Opinion

"Now, Beamish, I think if I read my speech and unveil you, say, three more times I shall be word-perfect."

Eyes Front

Violet: "Mother, Willie Jimson keeps staring at me all the time in church."

Mother: "I didn't observe. Where does he sit?"

Violet: "Why, right behind us."—Montreal Star.

Natural Effect

"And how do you think the pictures in our seed catalogues might be made more realistic?"

"By placing some weeds around the flowers and vegetables."

Should Be Arrested

"Hello," called a feminine voice over the telephone, "is this the Humane Society?"

"Yes," replied the official in charge.

"Well, there is a book agent sitting out here in a tree teasing my dog."—News and Views.

Too Much

A gentleman had completed his purchases, and the clerk, in filling out the sales slip, asked:

"What is the name, please?"

"Jepson," replied our hero.

"Chipson?"

"No, Jepson. Sixteen twenty-one West—."

"Your first initial, please."

"Oh, K."

"O. K. Jepson."

"Excuse me, it isn't O. K. You didn't understand me; I said 'Oh.'"

"O. Jepson."

"No. Rub out the O, and let the K stand."

The clerk began to look haggard.

"Will you please give me your initials again?"

"I said K."

"Pardon, you said O. K."

"I said 'Oh'—."

"Just now you said K."

"Allow me to finish. I said 'Oh,' because I didn't understand what you were asking me. I didn't mean it was my initial. My name is Kirby Jepson."

"Oh."

"No, Not O, but K. Here, give me the pencil and I'll write it myself. There. I guess it's O. K. now."—Annapolis Log.

Rapidly Fixed

"Mrs. Greene," said the bank cashier, "your account is overdrawn by $50."

"My goodness!" said Mrs. Greene. "I'll give you a check at once."—Grit.

College Arithmetic

"So you've been to college, eh?"

"Yeah."

"How high can you count "

"One, two, three, four, five, six seven, eight, nine, ten, jack, queen, king."—Neighborhood Almanac.

Daily Anecdote

The Heart of a Queen

The first act of Victoria, when she became Queen, was to write a tender and affectionate letter of condolence to Queen Adelaide. Impulsively she addressed the missive to "Her Majesty the Queen"; whereupon some privileged member of the court explained to her that she should have written "Her Majesty, the Queen Dowager."

"I am quite aware of Her Majesty's altered character," Victoria exclaimed, "but I will not be the first person to remind her of it."

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

A Floral Offering

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Wichita Falls, Texas

Mrs. A——, a florist, received an order at 9 o'clock one night for a large floral piece to be delivered before 10 the next morning. As it was the day after Easter, a time of heavy demand, flowers were scarce; but they were ordered by telephone from wholesale florists in other cities. Upon their arrival at 2 a. m., it was discovered that one structural requisite was missing. The florist could not wait for the stores to open at 8 the next morning; so, with much trepidation, she telephoned the home of Mr. B——, a competitor, to ask if he could supply the needed part.

The laugh that greeted her was one of understanding; he would go to his shop for the required article at once. He did, and delivered it to her place of business. But that was not all. Widely known in his trade as a floral artist, he pitched in and helped Mrs. A—— and her helpers construct the piece. With his expert aid it was ready by 7:30.

Vocations

Readers of The Christian Science Monitor are invited to share in this column ideas that have brought supply. $1 is paid for each item accepted.

Flower Pictures

A woman has earned extra money by making and selling attractive and decorative pictures from simple materials—purchasing from the 10-cent store wooden bread boards in several sizes and shapes and choosing beautifully patterned glazed chintz with massed flower clusters or vases of flowers. The chintz is cut out so that the flower group will center on the board and the material is stretched tightly over the board and tacked closely along the back. A folded bias strip of the material is secured around the edge with brass tacks, and the whole thing varnished. The effect is that of an old oil painting.

These flower pictures have been popular sellers, as they are unique and attractive. They are sold through gift shops and decorators' shops.—D. M., Collingswood, N. J.

Brevities

Wall Street Journal: One of the most resourceful individuals we have known in a long and checkered career was the chap who lived by the side of the tracks in an eastern state and kept himself in coal by making faces at the railroad engineers.

Humorist: "Once a road is laid down properly," says a building expert, "it shouldn't be taken up in a hurry." It isn't; the authorities spend months and months on the job.

Milwaukee Journal: Great Britain has limited radio programs to one crooner in three numbers but hasn't done anything yet about swing music or announcers.

Akron (Ohio) Beacon-Journal: News by radio can't take the place of a newspaper. You can't hunt it up later to settle an argument.

Detroit News: "Anonymous" writes on a post card to know if the Ritz boys, seen in recent musical films, are some leftover Marx Brothers.

Puzzle Corner Answers

Cryptogram: "Oh to be in England in April," sighed the poet. But this year most people will go there in May.

Factual Figuring: 10 (Coronation) plus 12, minus 6, times 9 (Elizabeth) divided by 9 (Elizabeth) equal 16.

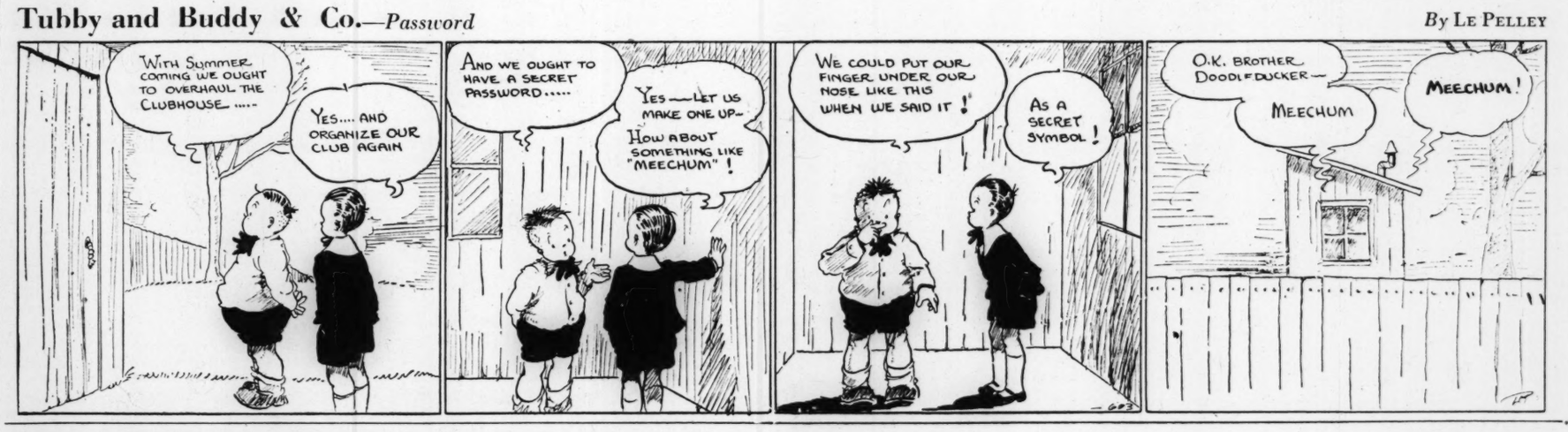
Letter Juggling: Restrain, Strainer, Trainers.

A Bit of Division: 42 and 6.

Fun With Antonyms: Decisive—doubtful; whimsical—serious; candid—disingenuous; genteel—uncouth; prompt—dilatory; peaceful—martial; rural—urban; sharp—obtuse; strict—indulgent; timely—inopportune.

Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*Password*

By LE PELLEY


WITH SUMMER COMING WE OUGHT TO OVERHAUL THE CLUBHOUSE.....
YES.... AND ORGANIZE OUR CLUB AGAIN
AND WE OUGHT TO HAVE A SECRET PASSWORD.....
YES—LET US MAKE ONE UP—
HOW ABOUT SOMETHING LIKE "MEECHUM"!
WE COULD PUT OUR FINGER UNDER OUR NOSE LIKE THIS WHEN WE SAID IT!
AS A SECRET SYMBOL!
O.K. BROTHER DOODLEDUCKER—
MEECHUM
MEECHUM!

The Adventures of Waddles—*Modern Art Reaches Drakeville*

By THE HAGERS

I RAPPED UPON JOE'S ATTIC DOOR.
"WHO'S THERE? COME IN!" I HEARD HIM ROAR.
I FOUND HIM SEATED ON A CHAIR,
AND PAINTING WITH AN ABSTRACT AIR.
ONE LOOK! I JUMPED AND STARTED BACK
SO STARTLED I COULD SCARCELY QUACK,
"WHAT IS IT, JOE? IT'S QUITE EXTREME."
SAID HE, "I'M PAINTING LAST NIGHT'S DREAM!"

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, TUESDAY, APRIL 27, 1937 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — (K) ••

PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

Guarding Free Speech

FREEDOM of speech is such a precious and basic right that there is greater danger in any denial of it than in any but the gravest abuses of it. That has been proved in the long struggle for free government and is the accepted rule of countries where democracy has flourished most. It is the rule the United States Supreme Court follows now in the Angelo Herdon case. In freeing this young Communist organizer from a twenty-year sentence in Georgia the court upholds its splendid record as the defender of civil liberties and constitutional rights.

Within the last few months the Supreme Court has taken similar action in four other cases: It threw out Huey Long's newspaper tax as "a deliberate and calculated device" to destroy freedom of the press; it annulled the conviction of three Negroes from whom confessions had been extracted by torture in Mississippi; it granted new trials to the Scottsboro Negroes; and this term it freed Dirk de Jonge, convicted in Oregon for taking part in a Communist meeting.

In some respects the court's function as guardian of civil liberties is more vital to the maintenance of free government than is its umpiring in cases which, because they involve some large economic interest or some current political problem, receive more attention. For economic interests can be reconciled and political problems thrashed out in democratic discussion if only the vital machinery of free speech is maintained. Oppression of wealth or of political power can always be restrained or destroyed if only the indispensable tools of freedom are preserved. Every true liberal should understand this and every American should thankfully uphold the court as the defender of liberties.

The understanding is not easily come by. At first sight a Communist who had been organizing the Negroes for his party, and had in his possession literature advocating the confiscation of property, "a revolutionary uprooting of the capitalist state" and the establishing of another political order, may appear to merit little protection from a government which must protect itself if it is to survive.

And certainly as a matter of logic the Communists are on poor ground in demanding free speech and free assembly when they would not grant those tools to any opposition were they to gain power. Yet democracies generally draw the line only at actual incitement to riot. In this case the minority of the court felt that Herndon's possesion of literature advocating an overthrow of the existing order was proof that he was inciting to violence. The majority said there was no proof that the Negro had either read or distributed such material. The pamphlets he had been distributing were milder. His action held no threat of immediate insurrection.

We may believe with the minority that the defendant meant to overthrow the Government and would have done it by violence, but the courts demand proof beyond a shadow of doubt. If they did not, anyone could be convicted under such laws as the Georgia statute even though Communist literature had been "planted" in their possession by an enemy. The majority said the law's indefinite standards would permit the jailing of a man who merely "attacks existing conditions, who agitates for a change in the form of government"—something many colonial patriots did long before July 4, 1776.

Democracy defends itself best by democracy, by maintaining even at some risk the tools of free speech and free asembly. England by this method has kept out dictatorship where tsarist Russia by repression only fostered it. America may well follow the democratic way and the wisdom of the Supreme Court.

Keeping War Out of Belgium

LIKE snarled wool, relations among European countries defy the best efforts at simplification until one finds a key strand. The release of Belgium from her obligation—taken under the Locarno treaty—to aid Britain or France in the event of aggression against either of them, points to such a strand.

It may be assumed that of the two big powers, Britain was the more ready to agree to Belgium's demand for isolation from great-power interests. France appears to have little to gain by the new arrangement. Whatever political profit goes Parisward will have to be made in London.

Belgium knows very well that whether she reciprocates or not in pacts for mutual defense with Britain and France, she can count on their help in time of need. For it is to the self-interest of both these countries that Belgium be defended from aggression from the east.

Belgium knows this, too: that by cutting herself off from military alliance with France, she frees herself from certain dangers which would arise if Germany and Russia came to grips. France is committed, indefinitely to be sure, but committed nevertheless, to aid Russia under the Franco-Russian agreement. Tied to France, Belgium would thus be indirectly involved in a war which might give Germany excuse, if not good reason, to invade her territory as in 1914.

No doubt something deeper than the similarity of standpoints expressed by Britain's Foreign Secretary, Mr. Eden and M. van Zeeland, Premier of Belgium, accounts for British support for Belgian isolation. Like Belgium, Britain is not entirely unembarrassed by Franco-Russian ties. Britain has not stated definitely that she would take military action to prevent a German march toward the east; she is more interested in preserving peace in Western Europe for the moment. Thus she does not welcome the thought that if Russia were pressed by Germany, France would be encouraged to move also because of a ready and more or less legal passageway through Belgium. Closing Belgian gates to French armies may be a needed deterrent to the French War Office.

France would thus seem to come out on the shorter end of this arrangement. But she is not aligning her international policy with that of Britain for nothing, one may be sure. Belgium's obligations to the League of Nations remain, of course, and this fact makes Belgium's new position less clearly satisfactory to Germany than it might have been. Moreover, Berlin is now speculating as to what new guarantees Britain will have to extend to France as the price of Belgian isolation.

George VI, Friendship Promoter

A KEY to the outlook of the man who is about to be crowned ruler of the world's greatest empire may well lie in the story of the principal pet hobby of George VI. It is a boys' camp in Southwold, an experiment in social service which the King maintains at his expense.

This is no ordinary vacation camp. An idea motivates it. The plan is to bring together a number of British public school boys—from Eton, Harrow, and other well-known schools—and a group of youngsters from the industrial districts. These associate at the yearly camping holiday, taking part in games and all sorts of activities.

A distinguished British writer who visited the camp with the then Duke of York described the astonishing lack of class consciousness and perfect comradeship that prevailed. Moreover, the boys seemed quite at ease with their royal friend, whom they first cheered and then splashed while they all bathed together.

If George VI is the kind of man boys like, he is the type men are certain to admire. Bringing about harmony and friendships between so-called "upper class" youngsters and the sons of factory workers, he is helping to lay the groundwork of co-operation between capital and labor. Teaching boys to work and play and live together, King George is using a very good foundation plan for the men and women of the home country and the whole British Commonwealth of Nations—indeed, for all mankind.

"Popular Front" in China?

THERE is something eminently and typically Chinese about the quiet cessation of the civil war between the forces of the Nanking Government and the Red armies led by the Chinese Communists. In other countries where communism has been strong enough to appeal to the sword the result has been a merciless fight to the finish.

Only China, with its age-old tradition of tolerance, has been able to realize a compromise in the struggle between an anti-communist government and Communist rebels. As often happens with important political developments in China, the precise terms of the understanding which has apparently been reached between the Government and the Communists are veiled in mystery and rumor. But it seems fairly clear that the Red armies will be left unmolested in a considerable area of northwestern China so long as they refrain from attempts to overthrow the Nanking regime.

The Government, on its side, had received a clear warning in the Sian-fu mutiny that it could not count on considerable bodies of its own soldiers in continuing the civil war. It doubtless hopes that the Communists will become so moderate that they will cease to represent a revolutionary menace.

The action of the Chinese Communists in scrapping, or at least shelving, their program of social revolution and calling for a united national front against Japan is in harmony with the "popular front" tactics of the Communists in France and in Spain. All Communist parties take their orders from the Communist International in Moscow, and the leaders of the International are convinced that today's conditions call for a defensive struggle of Communists, in alliance with Socialists and even "bourgeois" liberals and progressives against fascism, not for a Communist revolutionary drive.

A popular front in China is the aspiration not only of avowed Communists, but of Mme. Sun Yat-sen, widow of the founder of the Chinese nationalist movement, of the so-called "Christian General," Feng Yu-hsiang, Vice-Minister of War in the Nanking Government, who dislikes Japan more than he fears communism, and of other left-wing nationalists. But it is not likely to be realized in time of peace, because the influence of Shanghai bankers and merchants, of Kuomintang "elder statesmen," like Wang Ching-wei, of other Nanking prominent officials who have not given up hope that China can escape a major clash with Japan, is too strong in the opposite direction.

Main Street in Kansas

Book News of the Day

THOUGHTFUL friends have done for William Allen White, the snowy-haired sage of Emporia, Kan., what he has not done and probably would never have done for himself and for many thousands of his admiring readers. Thus there is now published, in a quite pretentious volume, FORTY YEARS ON MAIN STREET, by William Allen White (New York: Farrar & Rinehart. $3). The compiler is Russell H. Fitzgibbon. A foreword is by Frank C. Clough. The whole supplies a graphic and entirely satisfying panoramic view of the growth and development of an editorial dean, following a more or less unspectacular emergence from the drab setting of the now beautiful city of Emporia some forty or more years ago.

Mr. White, in that earlier period, was a country-town editor of a newspaper unknown outside the young prairie state. The people who were his neighbors had survived long periods of hardship and disappointment. What we now regard as "hard times" and depressions would have seemed to them in that and somewhat earlier years, times of comparative affluence. They had not then learned to spell prosperity with a capital "P."

The tradition is that William Allen White, then as now editor of the Emporia Gazette, about to leave the office one morning, possibly in the hope of collecting money enough to meet the weekly pay roll and "redeem" the "patent insides" from the express office, was reminded that he had not provided the usual editorial copy for the day's issue. It was then that he wrote, as a pressure assignment—so referred to by newspaper men—his famous "What's the Matter With Kansas." In it he pointed out the State's obvious shortcomings and prescribed what he was convinced were available remedies.

The writer of this modest but sincere appreciation of the work of an esteemed contemporary and brother craftsman recalls quite vividly the appearance, in current metropolitan newspapers, of reprints of the Kansan's humble but persuasive lay sermon. The query, naturally, was whether "Bill" White could maintain his stride. All available evidence goes to establish that he could and that he has.

Mr. White once, in response to an invitation extended to a number of American editors to express or define "the best American trait," said it is an "intelligent discontent." The definition is typical. Mr. White has striven, in season and out of season, to impress the need of things being as they should be rather than that the status quo should be maintained because of the belief that it is sacrosanct.

The book is not particularly thrilling. Like the dictionary, it changes the subject frequently and without apology. But it has been divided, topically, better to afford the uninitiated reader a view into the little cloistered and secluded places best arranged to display, attractively and interestingly, the varying but not inconsistent moods of a fluent, pleasing and almost ambidextrous writer.

F. L. P.

What's He Going to Do With It?

GOLD BOUGHT HERE! PREMIUM PRICE OF $35.00 PER OUNCE STILL BEING PAID
HEY, SAM! WHY DON'T YOU BUY SOMETHING WE NEED FOR A CHANGE?
FOREIGN GOLD
DOMESTIC GOLD
U.S.
U.S. PUBLIC

This Building Boom

NOW is the time of the annual spring mystery. All over town bewildered men are fumbling about barns, searching tool chests, trying to remember where they left the hammer when they put on the storm windows, last fall. And not only has the hammer vanished, but the saw has taken wings, and the nail box is missing, and the hatchet isn't where it should be. They can't find that spare bunch of shingles, and all the loose boards in the woodshed have flitted down the April wind. So they scratch their heads, and mumble, and then remember. There's a building boom on.

All over town buildings are springing up. The streets swarm with architects and carpenters, their hip pockets bulging professionally with spikes and foot rules. The April wind is sweet with the smell of sawdust, loud with the ringing of saws and hammers. The traffic is swelled by loads of lumber—boards in baby carriages, posts in wheelbarrows, joists teetering precariously on red express wagons. And now—for it's spring, and he's let his fire out—Jamie Hoag gets rid of his dry-goods boxes, and the market has its cellar swept bare of orange crates and broken bushel boxes. For the boys are building again.

This boom comes with every spring. Why? Don't ask me! Why do the geese come north, and how do you account for the budding of the trees? It just happens. It's late April. Bud Curtis has some nails. Chick Andrews knows where there are boards. Dunk Smith's father has some two-by-fours left over from the garage. By simple addition—plus a warm Saturday—the result is one house. Usually it's a three-boy house. Like that mathematical abstraction, the Least Common Denominator, the one-boy house has only a theoretical existence. The two-boy house has the drawback that there's no one for the architect and the head contractor to boss. But the three-boy house is the ideal.

* * *

And these houses pop up in the most unexpected places! Behind the Porter's barn something of a modernistic, flat-roofed plan is taking shape. In Marshall's orchard, under the Gravenstein tree, is rising a structure remotely favoring the early colonial: Even in the woods beyond Powderhouse Hill, a full quarter mile beyond the most remote outpost of civilization, there is the sound of the hammer. The birch clumps by the brook seem to have been invaded by an army of amateur beavers. Lucky is the boy whose father's back lot runs into a wilderness of ledges and pine. The more remote the spot, the better. For it's a rather shy business, this building.

Because of this shyness, the process of building is somewhat difficult to describe. Watch, and the work slows. The architect goes home for more spikes, the contractor effects an interest in the distant landscape, the entered apprentice assumes the air of a disinterested bystander. But from sidelong glances in passing, the first step seems the digging of holes and the setting of posts. These more or less upright, the plates go on, then the birch rafters. The frame wobbles, almost collapses, then steadies as the first siding is nailed. The roof sags at one corner, and shingling is a fussy job. It starts at the top. That doesn't work. It starts over again at the bottom. Halfway the stock runs out. No matter. What words of praise are warm enough for those kindly folks who, wrapped in the anonymity of darkness, dump old automobile bodies by the roadside? They are rich mines of roofing, and windows. Sometimes they even furnish upholstered seats.

* * *

But that's the general outline—a roof, four walls of a pleasing variety of material, one window rather rakishly aslant, a strip of old parlor carpet for a door. Perhaps a shelf, though that is sheer luxury; now and then even the downright swank of a rusty stove perched on four bricks, with galvanized rainspout protruding through the roof. You may look, now, for the architect, the contractor and the entered apprentice crowd in and close the door. The voices buzz, then rise in a note of discovery. Why, look! They could sleep here—stay here all summer! And off home they pelt for frying pans, and blankets, and parental permission.

And who hasn't built so? And stayed here, if not all summer, at least a night or so? Bud and Dunk giggle, fall off to sleep at last. The solemn night wind talks in the trees, the last firelight glimmers. Then it's misty morning, with an early robin cocking an inquisitive head in the doorway. Half bewildered, then remembering. There's no fun quite like that of waking for the first time within your own four walls, under you own rooftree.

DANIEL CHASE

North . . South . . East . . West

Responsibilities of Freedom

By Frank L. Perrin

NEWSPAPER publishers, as well as newspaper editors, do not, it may be assumed, particularly relish being advised as to their responsibilities to the public. Frequent letters of criticism or commendation may be read with equanimity and perhaps with profit. Some of these may find a place on the printed page, while others are consigned to the depths. There are limits, it must be admitted, even to publicity. But beyond this more or less wisely regulated censorship there is a limiting boundary line which the cautious newspaper publisher and editor seldom volunteers to cross. He studiously, though perhaps not always wisely, declines to expose himself to any form of public analysis and mental and moral vivisection.

Just how it came about that the members and guests of the American Newspaper Publishers Association exposed themselves to the analytical white light at their annual dinner in New York a few nights ago has not been explained. Their guest speaker was J. Edgar Hoover, director of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, United States Department of Justice. And from all the wealth of material at hand, and from all the many subjects he might have chosen as a text, he elected to speak on "Law Enforcement and the Publisher."

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Called upon to admit or deny responsibility toward law enforcement, the plea of most publishers and many editors would be one in avoidance. It might be admitted that there exists the reasonable responsibility to abstain righteously from encouraging or protecting crime and criminals, but always with the reservation that the duty and responsibility of preventing crime and punishing criminals is that of duly appointed or elected officials. But Mr. Hoover, at the outset, made it quite clear that no plea in confession and avoidance would be accepted. He has a rather troublesome and somewhat confusing concept which he at once proceeded to present.

There exists the responsibility for law enforcement. No man-made or statutory law, it must be agreed, is self-enforcing or automatic in its operation. It is Mr. Hoover's conclusion that if the officer is the guardian of the law, then the free press is the guardian of the officer. It is the dependence upon this trust, and its realization, that gave to the speaker an opportunity which he in no way neglected. He does not magnify crime or glorify criminals. But he estimates them in combination as the most sinister force of evil in the United States. He estimates the criminal population at 4,300,000 persons. These figures do not include, but definitely exclude, those in prisons or awaiting trial. They represent those who, according to Mr. Hoover, "are engaged day and night in the commission of felonies which proceed at the rate of one every twenty-four seconds."

The public—the people who read the newspapers, do not escape the analytical appraisal of the expert. It is discovered that the press all too often speaks to an apathetic audience. Mr. Hoover feels that because the press continues to speak it is entitled to the highest commendations. Worse conditions than those now experienced would exist, he believes, were it not for the "fearlessness of those editors who are brave enough to point out evidences of municipal corruption, or of criminal affiliations as they see them."

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It is the tendency to glorify the individual criminal and to paint him as brave and fearless that exalts crime. "The best way to deflate ego-maniac individuals," says Mr. Hoover, "is to tell the truth about them."

Those who may have consoled themselves with the thought that publicity is a crime deterrent might be disillusioned by the record which Mr. Hoover opened to his listeners. He cited many instances in which such publicity not only incited and encouraged murders, but frustrated efforts of federal and state officers in making arrests.

Mr. Hoover took occasion to emphasize the fact, by reiteration, that the criminal both loves and hates secrecy. What he dislikes most is the failure to discover in any newspaper the details of law-enforcement activities which would warn him of the plans by which he might be apprehended. Such secrecy, the speaker said, "chills the heart of the criminal, and by that secrecy newspapers can achieve much in the protection of the public and their readers through the more frequent capture of dangerous wanted men."

The Wide Horizon

When Canadians Go Calling

By Lloyd Roberts

OTTAWA

PREMIER MACKENZIE KING received a four-page letter, "written in his own hand," from President Franklin Roosevelt, inviting him to an informal week-end visit to the White House. On the eve of his departure Mr. King called in the parliamentary pressmen to hear the good news. They naturally wanted to know the real cause of the visit, the specific issue confronting friendly neighbors at this time; but all Mr. King would explain was that it was a "general survey" of the whole Canada-United States situation.

The press of both countries then proceeded to draw their own deductions from evidence at hand—and have been drawing them ever since. There was the approaching coronation in London, drawing together all the leaders of the British Commonwealth of Nations, for the Imperial Economic Conference that was to follow. There was Canada's new national defense policy which, though more aggressive than last year's by some $14,000,000, still suggests that the Dominion has "no enemy but winter and rough weather." There were the terms of the Anglo-Canadian trade agreement and their possible effect on United States-Canadian trade relations. There was the St. Lawrence navigation and power development scheme which, though long settled, has never been signed and sealed by the United States. And then there were countless lesser matters, such as fishing rights, peace pacts, Pan-American conferences, radio channels, air routes, future borrowings and investments.

Whether Mr. King and Mr. Roosevelt discussed any or all of these points of contact is of extremely minor importance as compared with the real significance of the invitation and its acceptance. Premiers and presidents may come and go, politics and parties may change overnight, trade walls may rise and crumble, wars and revolutions may alter the international jig-saw puzzle, but so long as presidents and prime ministers, princes and governors-general, of the English-speaking democracies, invite one another into their homes to talk over their common interests, civilization will seem safer and democracy more secure.

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While at one time such visits to Washington would have brought inuendos from certain quarters in regard to Mr. King's "American leanings" and "disloyalty" to the British Crown, now they are greeted with universal approval. Adolescent fears are forgotten. The attitude of Canadians toward the United States is more than ever that of a younger brother toward an older—a little impatience of control that is far outweighed by the feeling of well-being and security that comes from the relationship. Secretly it watches its Big Brother's successes and failures with close attention and, as their problems are largely similar, it profits by watching.

An analogy can be drawn between President Roosevelt's New Deal and former Premier Bennett's reforms—both of which were intended to improve the lot of a depressed people and both of which fell foul the constitutions. Reactions differ, however. While the people of both countries are impatient of red tape, both legal and political, when it seems to tie up the wheels of progress, Canadians blame their Constitution and not their Supreme Court. Similarly our labor problems are the same, but not in treatment. The American Federation of Labor and the C. I. O. are crossing the border to organize factory hands and stage strikes for higher wages. Then Canadian law steps in and changes the picture. First there is the Industrial Disputes Act allowing for arbitration between employees, employers and government representatives. That failing then the quarrel must be kept strictly within legal bounds: no destruction of property, no intimidation, no sit-down strikes. The courts, being insulated from politics, mete out justice without fear or favor.

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Unemployment—the same in each country proportionate to population—brought many similar relief methods, including forestry, road-building and housing schemes. Canada has had one insignificant "march on the capital" of Communist-led unemployed which was dispersed without a riot, and is equally embarrassed with panhandlers and hitchhikers. The drought showed no respect for boundaries and was attacked on both sides with similar weapons.

Their business and trade problems are so closely intertwined that it would be difficult for one country to be prosperous and the other not. The reciprocal trade agreement was recognition of this fact. The destiny of the Canadian dollar is tied up with the United States dollar rather than with the British pound sterling. There are at least five American-made screen films to one British shown in Canadian theaters. American periodicals flood Canadian homes and bookstores. American radio programs still largely dominate the Canadian air.

All these conditions, while they do not Americanize the Dominion, build a relationship that makes the continent from Mexico to the pole a people unified against external aggression and tied by outlook, business and tradition with all those nations who remain true to democratic ideals. Canadians think on these things when their premiers and governors-general go avisiting.